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THE
BRISTOL and HOTWELL
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CONTAINING

An Historical Account

Of the ancient and present State of that opulent City;

ALSO OF THE

HOTWELL;

The *Nature, Properties and Effects* of its

MEDICINAL WATER.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A DESCRIPTION of CLIFTON,

Monuments of Antiquity, principal Seats, Natural and
other Curiosities in the adjacent Country.

The Second Edition, corrected and enlarged to the present Time.

By E. SHIERCLIFF. *K*

BRISTOL:

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For E. SHIERCLIFF, J. B. BECKET, W. BROWNE, J. NORTON,
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1793.



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INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

BRISTOL and the HOTWELLS having become principal places of resort, the first being considered as the second City in *England* for trade, magnificence, number of shipping, and inhabitants; the latter on account of the high reputation which its Waters have acquired in the cure of *Consumptions, Asthmas, Diabetes*, and many other complaints; the romantic situation of the *Wells*, and wonderful passage of the river between the vast stupendous rocks of *St. Vincent*, the many natural curiosities and productions with which those rocks and the country adjacent abound; the delightful views which on every side present themselves, captivating the eye and filling the imagination with the most pleasing ideas, have excited the wish of the nobility and gentry who have honoured these places with their visits, that a Guide or Directory were published, pointing out whatever is generally esteemed worthy of observation in their vicinity. This consideration has induced us to compile the following Treatise; in doing which, we have endeavoured to procure the best information respecting such Objects, Places, or Things, as may be most conducive to their satisfaction. And we flatter ourselves, that we have so far succeeded, as to render it not only useful to strangers, but to those also who are resident.

Our limits will not permit us to enter minutely into the History of *Bristol*: But as we may be expected to give a general outline of what is related traditionally, or otherwise, concerning it in the darker ages, we will endeavour to gratify our readers, and at the same time

to add such particulars respecting its progressive improvements and present state, as may tend to their information and entertainment.

ANCIENT STATE OF *BRISTOL*.

BRISTOL is said to have been founded by *Brennus*, the son of *Malmutius* first king of the *Britons*, who lived three hundred and eighty years before the commencement of the Christian Era. *Belinus*, and this *Brennus*, the two sons of *Malmutius*, reigned jointly after their father as kings of *Britaign*, and peaceably governed the kingdom for the space of five years, during which *Brennus* built the city of *Bristol*; there are statues of these two brothers fixed on the south-side of the tower of *St. John's-Church*, one on the right, the other on the left hand of the gateway; when, or by whom set up, is uncertain, but they are indisputably of high antiquity. In this gateway is a groove, wherein was anciently a portcullis, which we thought worthy of remark, it being the only one now remaining in *Bristol*.

The City was originally called by the *Britons*, *Caer-Oder Nante Badon*, i. e. the City of *Odera* in *Badon Valley*. But *Leland* is of opinion that it should be read *Nante Avon* (from the contingency of that river) rather than *Badon*, *Nante* signifying properly a place in which a river flows. During the *Roman* times it was called *Venta-Belgarum*; and afterwards that name was changed to *Caer-Brito* (the City *Brito*.) After the *Saxon* conquest, *Caer Brito*, as well as most other original names of places, became Saxonized, and variously modified, according to the fancy or different manner of spelling used by the chronologers of the earlier ages.

Gildas, an ancient British historian, who died in the year of our Lord 570, has set down "*Bristow*" in his list of fortified and eminent cities that were in *Britain* in the year 430, when the *Romans* abandoned the island.

No mention is made in history of *Bristol* during the ravages of the *Danes*; and *Camden* says, that it was not distinguished

distinguished 'till towards the decline of the Saxon heptarchy. In the year 1063, according to *Florence of Worcester*, *Harold*, the son of Earl *Godwin*, embarked from *Bristol* with his army to take revenge on *Griffith*, King of *Wales*, who had committed many outrages. He sailed along the greatest part of the *Welsh* coast, landing his men in divers places; having reduced the country to the obedience of King *Edward*, after ravaging it, and compelling the *Welshmen* to cut off their King's head, he took hostages for their fidelity, and returned.

In *England* Cathedral Churches, or Bishops' sees were by the decree of a general synod, in the year 1067, removed from villages to great towns, or cities; a name which they acquired from this circumstance; yet this distinction was not so strictly observed in those remote ages as at present, the monkish writers frequently called eminent places cities, which had no Bishop see, *Bristol* being by them stiled a city long before it had a Bishop; at this day *Westminster* is the only city in *England* that has no Bishop.

In *Doomsday-book*, which was finished in the year 1086, by direction of *William* the Conqueror, there is this entry respecting *Bristol*: "*Bristow*, with *Barton*, an adjoining farm, paid to the King 110 marks of silver." And the burgesses returned, that Bishop *G.* had 33 marks, and one of gold." This Bishop *G.* is supposed to be *Godfrey*, Bishop of *Constance*, custos or proprietor of the castle of *Bristol*, which was then looked upon as a very strong fortress; for on the death of the Conqueror, in the first year of the reign of *William Rufus*, his successor, the Bishop of *Constance*, with his nephew *Robert de Mowbray*, Earl of *Northumberland*, joined in a rebellion against the King, and making *Bristol* their head quarters, the castle became the common repository of all the plunder taken round about as far as *Berkeley* and *Bath*; and from hence they penetrated into *Wiltshire*, ravaged that county, and entering the south-east quarter of *Somersetshire*, sat down before *Ilchester*, but were there repulsed.

Camden, speaking of the Castle of *Bristol*, says, that it was founded by *Robert Rufus* Earl of *Glocester*; but

he must have been mistaken; for King *Henry* the first, who was the father of that Earl, was but nineteen years old when the rebellion happened. However thus much is certain, that although he was not the founder, yet he made considerable additions to the buildings and outworks; and also erected a Palace and magnificent Tower, scarcely to be equalled in *England*, and encompassed the whole with strong walls: We are told that whilst he was employed in this work, his piety incited him to lay aside every tenth stone, with which he built the Priory of *St. James*, wherein himself and his wife were afterwards buried.

William of *Worcester*, who surveyed this castle about the fourteenth century, informs us, that it was 540 feet long, 300 feet broad, and stood on an area of three acres and three quarters of ground, exclusive of houses, barracks, gardens, courts, yards, and other accommodations made within its walls for the officers and garrison; and *Leland*, who took a survey of it in the sixteenth century, says, "In the castle are two courts, in the outer court and north-west part of it, is a great dungeon tower, built of stone, said to be brought from *Caen* in *Normandy*, by the red Earl of *Glocester*; also a church and many lodging apartments. In two areas on the southside of it, is a great gate, a stone bridge, and three bulwarks on the left bank of the mouth of the river *Froom*, by which he must mean that part of it that runs in the Castle-ditch. There are many towers yet standing in both the courts, but all tending to ruin."

The castle continued to be part of the county of *Glocester*, for two hundred and fifty-six years after *Bristol* had been separated from it; but in the year 1629, King *Charles* the first, by charter, made the castle appendant to the city of *Bristol*; the reasons given in that charter for this arrangement are, because no justice of the peace belonging to the county resided near the castle; that the officers of the city having no authority or jurisdiction there, it became an asylum for malefactors of all descriptions; that divers persons able and fit to bear arms, when their service became needful, fled thither; and

and also, because his dearly-beloved consort *Henrietta Maria* the Queen had requested the same.

Eighteen months after the castle had been added to the county of the city of *Bristol*, it was sold by King *Charles* the first to the mayor and burgessees of *Bristol*, with all the buildings, houses, lands, and appendages, for the sum of 959l. to hold the same as of the manor of *East-Greenwich*, in *Kent*, by fealty only in fee and common socage, and not in capite, nor by knight's service, at the yearly fee-farm rent of forty pounds.

This Fortrefs is memorable in history from the following circumstance : Earl *Robert* at the battle of *Lincoln*, having taken King *Stephen* a prisoner, brought him to *Bristol*, where, by the Empress *Matilda's* order, he was ignominiously treated, loaded with chains, and closely confined in the dungeon tower ; in which he remained 'till a reverse of fortune happening in his favour, procured his enlargement ; this was occasioned by Earl *Robert's* being made a captive as he was endeavouring to forward the Empress's escape from *Winchester*. By this means the Queen having got the Earl into her power, retaliated, and ordered that he should be treated with the same severity that the King was made to feel. This produced a negociation, when it was agreed that the King should be exchanged for Earl *Robert*, and that the Queen herself should remain as an hostage till the terms of the treaty were complied with, and Earl *Robert* restored.

The Empress, harrassed by war, and often in great danger of becoming a captive, committed the education of her son Prince *Henry Plantagenet* (afterwards King *Henry* the 2d) to the Earl of *Glocester*, who conducted him to *Bristol*, as a place of the greatest safety, where he continued four years under the tuition of the best masters. Here he was trained up in such exercises as were most proper to form his body for war, and in those studies which would embellish and improve his mind ; and as he was happily endowed by nature with a noble magnanimous disposition, and an excellent capacity, he easily imbibed the lessons of truth, which secured him from the dangerous allurements of flattery ; and prevented

vented by his early years from taking an active part in the struggles between his mother and King *Stephen*, qualified himself to govern with ability and advantage, the kingdom he was born to inherit.

In the year 1211 King *John* laid a heavy tax upon all Jews throughout his dominions; one of the unfortunate race named *Abraham*, residing in *Bristol*, refused to pay the tax, for which he was fined in the sum of ten thousand marks; this the obstinate Jew refused to pay also, which refusal exasperating the king, he commanded one of the Jew's teeth to be drawn every day till he should comply; he had but eight, and suffered seven of them to be pulled out, and then paid the fine rather than part with his last tooth.

Prince *Henry*, the eldest son of King *John* (afterwards King *Henry* the 3d) was, on account of the troublesome wars his father had engaged in with the Barons, placed in *Bristol* during his minority for security, and that he might receive an education suitable to his high rank; for which purpose he was attended by many noblemen and preceptors. At this period it was ordered, "that *Bristol* should be governed by a Mayor, to be chosen in the same manner as was done in *London*; with two grave *sad* worshipful men who were called Prepositors."

The Buildings on the opposite shores of the River *Avon*, were, previous to the reign of King *Henry* the 3d, two distinct towns; but in his time they were incorporated, and connected by a *Bridge*, whereon were erected lofty houses, having the appearance of a street; most of these had capital shops wherein was carried on a great trade; in the centre was a chapel built across it, on large beams, and of a sufficient height for loaded waggon or other carriages to pass under. And whereas the market for edibles was (before this communication took place,) held in each town or borough separately, it was ordained, that for the future all provisions should be brought to the *High-Cross*, which stood in the midst between *High-street*, *Wine-street*, *Broad-street*, and *Corn-street*, the four principal streets of the town. In the year 1736, this unrivalled specimen of Gothic architecture,

ture being deemed an obstruction, was removed to the *College-Green*, where it remained for a short time the object of universal admiration. But alas! its beauty, even there, could not save it from the ravages of those, who, having neither taste for elegance, nor veneration for antiquity, caused it to be again taken down, meanly alleging, as a reason, that it was a harbour for loose disorderly people; thus was this inestimable edifice, the boast of the citizens, lost to *Bristol* for ever. But it gives us some pleasure to inform our readers, that it is yet preserved, and erected at *Stourhead* in *Wiltshire*, the seat of Sir *Richard Colt Hoare*, Bart.

In the year 1283 the first regular summons by writ, directed to the Mayor and Chief Magistrates of *Bristol*, was issued by King Edward the 1st, requiring that two persons should be sent as representatives to serve in his Parliament at *Shrewsbury*.

In the reign of *Edward* the 3d, *Bristol* was made a county of itself, for the good services the King had received therefrom by sea and land; and the boundaries were marked out by stones which were set up on the *Somersetshire* and *Glostershire* sides of the town, for the information of posterity, to shew how far the liberties should extend.

King Henry the 7th, with the Lord Chancellor, came to *Bristol*, in the year 1490, and kept his Court at *St. Augustine's-Back*. The citizens, willing to shew his Majesty all the respect they could during his residence, arrayed themselves in their best cloaths; the King thinking some of their wives rather too well dressed for their station, ordered every citizen who was worth 20l. in goods, to pay 20s. because their wives went so sumptuously apparelled.

In the year 1541 King Henry the 8th, having suppressed the Monastery of *St. Augustine*, erected it into a Bishop's See, and constituted *Paul Bush*, the Rector of *Winterbourn*, its first Bishop, and *Bristol* was now, by proclamation, declared a city.

In the unfortunate reign of *Charles* the 1st, *Bristol* experienced many vicissitudes and troubles. On the breaking

ing out of the unhappy civil war, it was garrisoned by the Parliament's army, and Colonel *Nathaniel Fiennes* was made Governor. This was a place of great importance, as it awed all the western counties, and had accommodations for a large army. The King sensible of the advantages attending so eligible a post, was desirous to have it in his possession. There were many Royalists in the city, who engaged to take it by stratagem, but their scheme being discovered, Alderman *Yeamans* and Mr. *Bourchier*, being the principal encouragers of the intended revolt, were tried by martial law, condemned, and immediately executed; the rest of the conspirators escaped. The King finding that his friends had miscarried in their attempts, resolved to lay siege to it with a large army; accordingly Prince *Maurice* and the Marquis of *Hertford* having taken the city of *Bath*, Prince *Rupert* was ordered from *Oxford* with a reinforcement to join them, and march immediately for *Bristol*, where they arrived on the 24th of July, 1643. The garrison was well provided with men, ammunition, and every thing necessary to make a vigorous defence; the besiegers seeing the improbability of taking the city by blockade, resolved to storm it, which they did in six different places, so effectually that the besieged were unable longer to resist, and therefore capitulated. This event was highly favorable to the royal cause, though it was dearly purchased, the King having lost many of his most valuable officers, and 500 of his best troops in reducing it. However he was so well satisfied that he ordered a public thanksgiving on the occasion; and on the 3d of August following, the King himself came to *Bristol*, with Prince *Charles*, the Duke of *York*, and several of the Nobility. The King lodged at the house of Alderman *Creswick* in *Small-street*, and the Prince and Duke at Alderman *Holworthy's*, which was in the same street, directly opposite. *Bristol* remained in the King's hands all the next year; but Sir *William Waller* being sent by the Parliament with a large army into the West, the King began to be apprehensive for its fate; especially as he was not ignorant that many of the inhabitants were disaffected to his cause.

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He therefore dispatched an order to Lord *Hopton*, to use his utmost exertions in providing for its security; he also sent Prince *Charles* to inspect the fortifications, who arrived just in time to prevent a design which the inhabitants had formed of delivering up the city to the Parliament's forces. The Prince, with the assistance of Lord *Hopton*, having put the city in such a state as to fear little from its enemies without, retired to *Barnstable*, to avoid the pestilence which began to rage in *Bristol*.

After the King's defeat at the unfortunate battle of *Naseby*, Prince *Rupert* repaired to *Bristol*, which place he found so well supplied with men, provisions, and ammunition, that he wrote to his Majesty, assuring him that he could sustain a four month's siege. From the known valour of the Prince great expectations were formed, and every body concluded that a vigorous defence would be made, but to the astonishment of the whole kingdom, when Sir *Thomas Fairfax* undertook the siege, on the 21st of August, the Prince capitulated, and gave up the place on the 11th of September following. The unhappy King was so chagrined at this loss, and at the trifling resistance made by the Prince to preserve the city, that in the first transports of his anger he revoked all his Commissions, and ordered him to quit the kingdom immediately.

In the year 1654, *Oliver Cromwell*, the Lord Protector, ordered *Bristol Castle*, with all its fortifications, to be pulled down, and razed to the ground, which was done so effectually, that only a few vestiges of the foundations are now to be seen, incorporated with other buildings. Thus was this fortress, which had been deemed impregnable in former ages, before the modern art of war and invention of gunpowder, totally destroyed, after having stood at least six hundred years.



PRESENT STATE OF *BRISTOL*.

ITS SITUATION, EXTENT, JURISDICTION, POLICE,
TRADE, MANUFACTURES, FAIRS, MARKETS, &c.

BRISTOL is distant from *Bath* 13 miles N. W. and 120 miles West from *London*; situate on the banks of the river *Avon*, and formerly belonged partly to *Somersetshire* and partly to *Glocestershire*, but is now an independant county. The old town, which was within the inner wall in a valley, stands upon a narrow hill of about forty feet in height, the descents from it in many places were formerly very steep, but by late improvements they are rendered easy; this hill is bounded on the South by the *Avon*, on the North and West by the *Froom*, and on the East by a deep ditch or moat of the Castle, which having been arched over at the lower end of *Castle-street*, and some other places, is there invisible; the valley is on the other side of the two rivers: On the North side of it is *St. Michael's-hill* and *Kingsdown*, the highest ground in the city; on the West side is *College-green*, a considerable eminence, and on the South side is *Redcliff-hill*: The whole of this extent is covered with public and private buildings, the summits of *St. Michael's-hill* and *Kingsdown*, being at least 200 feet higher than any other ground on which *Bristol* stands; most of the houses there command a delightful view of the city and country for several miles round; they are in general well built, convenient, and elegant. In the heart of the city, or old town, containing eight parishes, the inhabitants are crowded; but being seated on a hill, and the streets intersecting each other in several places, there is always a free current of good air, moreover the two rivers by their serpentine course through the valley, pass through the lowest part of the ground; into these rivers, covered drains and common sewers have been made, whereby the filth and noxious effluvia are in general carried away.

The

The city stands for the most part on a thick hard bed of sand, a few fathoms under which is excellent water. The several hills, and the descents from them, together with the windings of the *Avon* and the *Froom* to so many different parts of its valley, are circumstances happily attending the situation; so that upon the whole *Bristol* is, by nature, one of the most healthy cities, perhaps in the world.

The boundaries of *Bristol*, on the *Glostershire* side of the *Avon*, exclusive of the river, measure four miles and a half and 37 perches; and on the *Somersetshire* side two miles and a half, and 18 perches; which being added, the liberties of the city in circumference are seven miles and 55 perches: but, by a late act of Parliament the city bounds are now enlarged on the *Glostershire* side, the limits reaching to *Rownham-ferry*, near the *Hotwell*. These boundaries in many places extend farther than the buildings, and in others the buildings extend far beyond the boundaries, therefore it would be difficult to ascertain its real dimensions. The site of the city is circular, and is about one mile and three quarters from north-east to south-west, and one mile and a half from north to south in breadth; this space contains upwards of 13,000 houses. But such a rage for building prevailed for the last two years, especially in the extensive parish of *St. James*, that the parochial church, although a large one, was found insufficient for so great an accession of inhabitants to assemble in, for the purpose of divine worship; for which reason, an act of Parliament has been obtained to divide the parish into two, and another church is now erecting and nearly finished, called *St. Paul's*, in the centre of the east-side of *Portland-square*; the houses in this square have been lately begun, the fronts of which are to be built with freestone; several streets are also laid out in the adjoining ground, which are in great forwardness. At *Clifton*, and near the *Hotwell*, the number of houses that have been erected, and those which are now building there, is almost incredible; many of them are built with freestone in the most superb manner: these readily find occupiers from the great resort of strangers who daily arrive,

and who being charmed with the delightful situation and salubrity of the air, make it their principal residence. Owing to this great increase of buildings, *Clifton* and the *Hotwell*, though formerly remote from *Bristol*, may now be considered as connected with it, and the houses there, with those lately built in *Bristol*, which are at least 3000, being added to the beforementioned 13,000, make in the whole 16,000 houses; and allowing on a medium $5\frac{1}{2}$ persons to each house, (which has been found on trial to be a fair estimation,) the number of inhabitants are 88,000; we may safely venture to say 88,500, as *St. Peter's*, *Colston's*, and other hospitals, being public buildings, are not included in the calculation.

The jurisdiction of *Bristol* by water extends from *Tower-Haraz* to *Kingroad*, and from thence down the south-side of the *Bristol Channel* as low as the two islands called the *Flat-Holmes* (on one of which is erected a lighthouse) and the *Steep-Holmes* (famous for being the retirement of *Gildas* the old British historian) and from thence directly eastward to the *Denny* island, and so on again to *Kingroad*.

Bristol was exempted, as well by land as by water, from the jurisdiction of the Admiral of *England*, by the charter of King *Edward* the 4th, Anno 1461, and the crown to grant a commission to the mayor and recorder of the town, and to other persons whom the King shall appoint to be named, as often as shall be needful, to enquire of all such contracts, or agreements, trespasses, offences and things, which were wont to be enquired of, and determined by such Admiral, or in the court of Admiralty. The burgessees might resist and disobey, without punishment, such Admiral, or his deputies, in exercising any jurisdiction either in the town, suburbs, or precincts of the county and port of *Bristol*.

The government of *Bristol* is vested in the Corporation, consisting of 43 persons, (of whom the Mayor is the chief magistrate,) 12 Aldermen including the Recorder, who by virtue of his office is the first and senior, and the next in seniority is stiled the Father of the city: they are all Justices of the Peace. It has two sheriffs,

Sheriffs, 28 Common-Council Men, a Town-Clerk, Chamberlain, Vice-Chamberlain, Sword-Bearer, and Under Sheriff. The city is divided into 12 wards, each ward having an Alderman to preside over it. There are likewise several officers subject to the Corporation, viz. 2 Coroners, Water-Bailiffs, Key-Masters, School-Masters, Clerk of the court of conscience, Clerk of the markets, Keepers of the prisons, Criers of the courts, City-Criers, 8 Sergeants at mace, Exchange-Keeper, Sheriffs officers, Club-Men, Beadles, and a Band of Musicians; all of whom have their respective gowns and habiliments, which they wear when they attend the Corporation on public occasions; viz. At *Michaelmas*, the Mayor being then sworn into his office, and at the assizes, when the Judges proceed with them in their coaches to the *Mayor's-Chapel*, to hear divine service; also the 29th May and the 5th November, on which days they go in like manner to the *Cathedral*, and the several incorporated companies dressed in their gowns and badges, join the procession; before each company are born two flags, whereon are painted the coat of arms of their respective trade.

The Mayor is allowed 1000*l.* from the Chamber of *Bristol*, to support his dignity during the year he continues in office, and the two Sheriffs have 420*l.* each, for the like purpose.

One of the two Judges who go the western circuit comes in the autumn of every year to *Bristol*, to hear and determine, at the *Guild-Hall*, law suits intirely respecting civil causes, arising in *Bristol*, as a city and county; also the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen hold an assize or general gaol delivery of oyer and terminer in the same hall once in every year, most commonly in March, for the trial of capital offences committed in the jurisdiction of the city and county of *Bristol*, either by land or water. And the Mayor and Aldermen with the *Town-Clerk* (who presides as Judge) hold a quarter sessions for trying less criminal causes, likewise a court of conscience or request is held every Monday for the recovery of debts under the sum of forty shillings. Besides these, the

the two Sheriffs hold a pie-powder court every year in autumn under the piazza in a street called the *Old-Market*.

Bristol sends two members to Parliament, the representatives are the Marquis of *Worcester* and Lord *Sheffield*. And it also gives the title of Earl to the family of *Hervey*; the present Earl is the Right Reverend *Frederick Hervey*, Lord *Hervey*, Bishop of *Derry* in *Ireland*, D. D.

No place in *England* can boast of greater advantages by nature than *Bristol* now enjoys, owing to which the merchants have not only the greatest trade, but they trade also with a more intire independance upon *London*, than any other town in *Britain*; whatever exportations they make to any part of the world, they are able to bring back the returns to their own port, and can dispose of them there, which no other port in *Britain* can do; for in general the merchants of other ports are obliged, either to ship part of the effects they have abroad, on ships bound to *London*, or else consign their own vessels there, to sell their cargoes and get a freight: but the *Bristol* merchants, as they have a very great trade abroad, so they have always buyers at home for their returns, and such buyers that no cargo is too large for them. The shopkeepers also are in general wholesale dealers, and have so great an inland trade, that they maintain riders and carriers, in the same manner as the *Londoners*, to all the Western counties, and principal counties and towns from *Southampton* in the south, even to the banks of the *Trent* in the north. Add to this, as well by sea as by the navigation of the two great rivers the *Severn* and the *Wye*, they have the whole trade of *South Wales*, as it were, to themselves, and the greatest part of *North Wales*; and their trade also to *Ireland* is very considerable.

There are about 300 sail of ships and vessels employed in foreign trade belonging to *Bristol* only, (exclusive of those which arrive here from different parts of the world, either to dispose of their cargoes or get freight,) besides coasting vessels, trows, market boats, and other craft, which amount to a very great number.

The nett revenue of the *Customs* is upwards of £ 300,000 and that of the *Excise* is also very great.

Bristol

Bristol is assessed to the land-tax....£7391, 10, 8.
 And here it may not be improper to remark that the
 annual assessment levied on the several parishes for the
 poor-rate of the whole city in the years 1782, 1783, and
 1784, was£14,000
 whereas about 25 years ago, the assessment did
 not amount to 6,000

Such an enormous increase of this tax as 8,000,
 gave the citizens in general just grounds for complaint;
 this occasioned the cause to be inquired into, and it was
 discovered that many impositions and abuses had been
 practised, and a stop being put thereto, the assessment for
 the year 1785 was reduced £2,000. And we think that
 if a yet further research was made into the management
 and expenditure of the public money, it might lead to
 discoveries that in the former investigation escaped no-
 tice, and be the means not only of bringing this tax yet
 lower, but also effectually prevent the like impositions
 and abuses from being practised in future.

As many of our readers may be desirous of knowing
 what sums are assessed on each of the several parishes,
 the following is an exact state thereof, viz.

	Land-Tax.		Poor-Rate.	
			1784.	1786.
	£			
All Saints	158	8 0	318	272 8 0
St. Augustine	549	6 0	1529	1310 8 0
Castle Precincts....	325	6 8	759	649 4 0
Christ Church	362	4 8	760	651 12 0
St. Ewen	84	6 4	169	145 4 0
St. James	891	0 0	2163	1854 0 0
St. John Baptist ..	199	10 2	469	402 0 0
St. Leonard	134	15 4	294	252 0 0
St. Mary Port	174	18 8	360	308 8 0
St. Mary Redcliff..	381	13 4	735	630 0 0
Carried over..	3261	9 8	7556	6475 4 0

	Land Tax.			Poor Rate.		
				1784.	1786.	
	£					
Brought forward	3261	9	8	7556	6475	4 0
St. Michael	310	13	4	693	594	0 0
*St. Nicholas	1326	0	0	1322	1131	12 0
St. Peter	280	0	0	583	499	4 0
St. Philip and Jacob	299	0	0	666	571	4 0
*St. Stephen	1062	13	4	1416	1214	8 0
Temple	342	4	6	625	536	8 0
St. Thomas	348	3	8	822	705	12 0
St. Werburgh	161	6	8	317	272	8 0
	£7391 10 8			£14,000	£12,000	0 0

Although the chief dependance of *Bristol* is upon its foreign trade, yet there are almost all kinds of business carried on in this city; and in the shops are seen as great a display and choice of every sort of goods, as are to be met with any where in the kingdom, and they are sold at as cheap rates. There are also many very capital works here and in the neighbourhood, which by reason of the great plenty and cheapness of coal and other fuel, with the easiness of land and water carriage, the proprietors are enabled to sell on as low terms as can be done elsewhere. The brass works at *Baptist-Mills*, at the distance of about one mile to the north-east of the city, situate on the river *Froom*, claim our attention; as this was the first place where brass was made in *England*, and the original workmen were brought over from *Holland* for the purpose; the quantity made here is prodigious, it is drawn into wire, or formed into what they call battery, for the *Guinea* trade and other purposes, from whence it is sent to *London*, *Liverpool*, and every part of the kingdom. Another work of the same kind

* The Custom-house being in the parish of *St. Nicholas*, and the Excise-Office in the parish of *St. Stephen*, the salaries of the Officers respectively belonging to each are assessed to the land-tax in these parishes, which is the reason why the sums rated thereon appear to be so large.

kind was also carried on at *Warmley*, about five miles from *Bristol*, but it has been discontinued some time.

On the banks of the *Avon*, near *Hanham*, about two miles East from *Bristol*, are situated the Spelter and Brass Works of Mr. *James Emerson*, where the contents of several large furnaces are in continual fusion. These works are said to produce some of the purest and most valuable brass that has ever been manufactured. Its peculiar fineness of texture, tenacity of fibre, and malleability, render it in great demand among the more curious artificers at *Birmingham*, and other places; and considerable quantities of the spelter are exported, being much purer than any now manufactured on the Continent.

Dr. *Watson* (the present Bishop of *Landaff*,) in the fourth volume of his *Chemical Essays*, speaking of this manufacture, says, "the zinc made by Mr. *Emerson* is whiter and brighter than any other, either English or foreign. He has a Patent for making brass with zinc and copper; and his brass is said to be more malleable, more beautiful, and of a colour more resembling gold than ordinary brass is. It is quite free from knots or hard places, arising from iron, to which other brass is subject; and this quality as it respects the magnetic needle, renders it of great importance in making compasses for navigation."

In the parish of St. *Philip* and *Jacob*, are three iron founderies for casting all kinds of iron work and artillery; and here is a steam-engine for boring cannon when run solid. And in the same parish are considerable Lead Works, where lead is smelted from the ore, and rolled, or cast into sheets, pipes, and various articles for Plumbers use; and adjoining, the same proprietors have erected a house of great extent for making white and red lead.

It may not be amiss to remark that *Bristol* is famous for its manufactures of small lead shot, which on account of the roundness and colour, are preferred abroad to any other; and also that the Patent shot, so much esteemed, was the invention of Mr. *William Watts*, of this

city, who first made it here, and obtained a Patent for his discovery.

A Patent has likewise been granted to *John Garnett*, of *Bristol*, Esq. for his invention to lessen friction in all kinds of wheels, blocks for ships, grindstones, rollers, and the like machinery; this invention is of great importance to persons concerned in mill-work, where great powers are required, for by the use of it, a far less force answers every purpose, and the movements being rendered more easy, the works of course last longer, and seldom want repairs. The works are carried on near *College-street*, and are called *Garnett & Co's. Patent Wheel and Block Manufacture*.

The *Bristol* soap, for goodness, is not equalled by any that is made in *England*, large quantities of it are sent to *London*, and most parts of the kingdom.

As there is more sugar imported into *Bristol* from the *West India* islands, in proportion, than there is even into *London*, so is there also a greater number of sugar-houses, by which means loaf sugar is made here, and sold on better terms than can be done elsewhere, and in general the single refined sugars of *Bristol*, are held in higher estimation, and will fetch a better price abroad, than that which they receive from other places.

There is more glass manufactured in *Bristol*, than perhaps in any other place in *England*; the wine, cyder, beer, and other liquors, together with the *Hotwell* water exported from hence to most parts of the world, cause so great a demand for bottles, as to employ several houses for making them. And of window glass also, there are vast quantities sent to *America*, and other parts; and the home consumption must be very great, for glazing windows, and other purposes, not only in this city, but in *Bath*, and in the many towns and villages round about; as also the western counties, *Wales*, and every place north and south, wherever the *Bristol* trade extends. Here are likewise two houses, wherein they make white or flint glass, and phial-bottles; and to those who have never seen the manner of working this material, it may be a pleasing entertainment to attend the process, particularly

ticularly of window-glass; nor is the blowing of white, or flint-glass, unworthy of their attention, as it is formed into such a variety of articles; strangers are never denied the liberty to see the people at work, on a small gratuity being given to the men employed. To such of our readers as are desirous of seeing these manufactures, we think it necessary that they should be informed of the days on which they work at each house, and the sort of glass made on those days, that they may not be disappointed by going at a wrong time.

At *Vigor and Co's.* glass-house, *Redcliff-Back*, flint, or white glass, is worked every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and at *Cannington and Co's.* and *Wadham and Co's.* called the *Phenix Glass-house*, both near *Temple-Gate*, on the same days.

At *Vigor and Co's.* glass-house in *St. Thomas-street*, window-glass is made every Monday and Saturday in the morning, and at the crown glass-house in *St. Philip's*, on the same days.

The distilleries carried on here are in a very extensive line, the demand for spirits for the *African* trade, and internal consumption being very great, the excise duties thereon paid to government, amount to several thousand pounds a year.

On the Banks of the *Avon*, nearly opposite the *Hotwell-House*, is a large building in which is a mill for spinning worsted; it is worked by a stream of pure water that springs immediately from the rock, and precipitates into the river; here was formerly a curious mill for spinning cotton upon the principle of *Arkwright's*, but greatly improved; which has been removed to *Keynsham*.

We shall lastly remark, that the many ships and vessels which are built at *Bristol*, with the various trades required to compleat them for the sea, must necessarily give employment to a very great number of people, besides the seamen who navigate them in their respective voyages.

There are two fairs usually held in *Bristol*, which formerly began on the 25th of January, and the 25th July;

the first continued nine; and the last eight clear days, besides a day for what is termed the packing-penny. These fairs were formerly of very great importance, as traders almost in every line, and from all parts of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, resorted to them, for the purpose of buying or selling. The time of year for each, being judged inconvenient, is now changed, the one being held on the 1st of March, in *Temple-street*, the other on the 1st of September, in *St. James's Church-Yard*. At this last, there is generally a large number of horses of all kinds for sale, which seldom continues more than two or three days; at present, the principal traders who frequent these fairs, are the clothiers, either to sell or receive orders for their goods; also dealers in tanned leather, there being more of this article sold during those periods, at the *Back-Hall*, than at any other fair in *England*, and of ticking for bed cases there is likewise a very considerable quantity vended at the *Tick-Hall*. But besides these, there are only a few hard-waremen from *Birmingham*, *Wolverhampton*, *Sheffield*, and other places, and some cotton stocking-makers from *Tewksbury*, the rest consisting merely of shops and stands wherein millinery wares, toys, or some trifling articles, are exposed for sale by the towns people; and even these have lately so decreased, that in all probability, in a very few years the *Bristol* fairs, once so famed, will be intirely set aside.

There are two principal markets in this city, for butchersmeat, poultry, butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, and all kinds of vegetables, held on Wednesday and Saturday in every week. We shall first take notice of the most capital one, which by way of eminence, and as being the oldest, is generally stiled the *Market*, this is situate on the south-side of the *Exchange*, on a large, commodious square piece of ground, which was cleared for the purpose, soon after that edifice was compleated; it consists of eight double rows of sheds, or stands, covered with cornish slate; on each end of each row is painted a large capital letter, alphabetically, from A. to H. and every stand in each row is numbered, from 1 to

157, this is done for the mutual convenience of buyer and seller, as by this method any person wanted is immediately found, without the trouble of enquiry. Those sheds are all occupied for the sale of butchers meat. There are also three market houses of considerable length and breadth, under cover, wherein the farmers and country people sell butter, cheese, poultry, eggs, bacon, and other articles. One is in the piazza of the south front of the *Exchange*, and is called the *Glocestershire* market, being occupied mostly by people from that county; the stands or seats here are likewise numbered, beginning with No. 1, and ending with 62.

On the west-side are piazzas also that support a range of buildings, called the *Somersetshire* market, most of the farmers, and country people therein being of that county: the stands and seats here are also numbered from 1 to 68. And on the east-side, which leads to the market-house gate next *High-street*, are other piazzas with buildings over, the stands and seats are here also numbered as in the former, from 1 to 52. Opposite to this last, are eight separate stands or shops for all kinds of garden produce, which is raised early and in great perfection. At the entrance into the market from *Corn-street* by the *Post-Office*, are thirteen other shops, also a range of ten stands, extending in front of the *Glocestershire* market on the south-side of the *Exchange*, where the like articles are sold. And there is another row of ten stands on the west-side of the butchers, facing the *Somersetshire* market; wherein are sold flowers and roots in pots, or plants and shrubs for the green-house or garden. When we consider the whole of this as being but one market, and the abundant quantity of articles with which it is supplied, we may venture to affirm, that for plenty, goodness, and cheapness, it is not exceeded, if equalled, by any market in *Great Britain*.

But notwithstanding the largeness of the above market, and its extensive supply, together with the situation nearly in the centre of the city; yet, on account of the many additional buildings, and increase of inhabitants of late years, it was found inadequate to the demands of the
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the people, therefore the Corporation have erected another market, on a very convenient spot adjoining *Union-street*, near *Broad-mead*, called *St. James's-market*, where every sort of provisions are sold as in the other market, and the shops and stands here are numbered in like manner. Here also the market for Fish is kept on Wednesday and Friday, on which days it is so plentifully supplied with every kind in proper season, that few places in the kingdom can equal it. The two market-houses lately made use of for the sale of Corn, between *Wine-street*, and *Maryport-street*, were opened by order of the Magistrates on the 3d of January, 1787, for the sale of Cheese only; the market days are every Wednesday and Saturday. There are likewise shambles for butchers meat without the place where *Lawford's-gate* stood, but not being in the liberties of the city, they are scarcely frequented by any except the inhabitants of the adjacent streets.

The market for the sale of *Raw Hides*, *Calves Skins*, and all sorts of *unwrought Tanned Leather*, is held at the *Back-Hall* every Wednesday and Saturday throughout the year. And at the same place is held a market for *Tanned Leather* every Thursday.

In that part of the city called the *Back*, there is a market-house erected for the mutual convenience of the inhabitants, and the people from *Wales*, who bring hither for sale, every Wednesday, roasting pigs, poultry, and different kinds of fruit, walnuts, filberts, and common hazle nuts, during their seasons; and farther on are houses for the lodging of corn, faggots, stable brooms, and other articles. There is also a very considerable market every Thursday in *St. Thomas-street*, for horses, pigs, and live cattle. And in *Broad-mead*, is a market for Hay and Straw every Tuesday and Friday.

Bristol, as well as all the country round, is in general supplied with coals from *Kingswood*, where there is an amazing number of pits: And the colliers' houses, when seen from *St. Michael's-hill*, *Kingsdown*, or any other eminence, seem to stand so close to each other for miles together, as to have the appearance of being a part of the
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the suburbs of the city; some of these pits are not more than two miles distant from the town, and to those who choose to fetch their own coals, they are sold there at 3d. per bushel for large, and 2d. per bushel for the small; it is brought in waggons and carts, but the most common way is on horses, there being several hundreds of them that bring it in sacks every day, these are sold to the inhabitants, and delivered at 13d. the sack, containing two bushels and a half. There is also coal brought hither by water from the Forest of *Dean* in *Gloestershire*, and other places, which is sold at the head of the *Quay* by the ton weight; which being all large coal, and making a cheerful fire, though not very durable, is chiefly used for burning in the parlour and chamber.



*Churches, Chapels, and Places of Divine Worship,
Public Edifices, Schools, Hospitals, and other
Foundations, Theatre, Squares, Quay, Docks for
Shipping, &c. &c.*

Bristol, besides the *Cathedral*, contains 17 Churches, viz.

<i>St. James's,</i>	}	The Presentation to these Livings are in the gift of the Corporation.
<i>St. Paul's,</i>		
<i>St. Michael's,</i>		
<i>St. John Baptist,</i>		
<i>Christ Church,</i>		
<i>St. Peter's,</i>	}	The Lord Chancellor.
<i>St. Philip and Jacob,</i>		
<i>Temple,</i>		
<i>St. Stephen's,</i>	}	The Dean and Chapter of <i>Bristol</i> .
<i>St. Werburgh's,</i>		
<i>All-Saints,</i>	}	The Duke of <i>Chandos</i> .
<i>St. Nicholas,</i>		
<i>St. Augustine's,</i>		
<i>St. Maryport,</i>		

St.

St. Thomas,
St. Mary Redcliff,
St. Mark, or the Mayor's Chapel.

} The Presentation to these Livings are in the gift of the Prebendary of *Bedminster*.

N. B. There were lately two other parishes in *Bristol*, viz. *St. Ewen*, now consolidated with *Christ-Church*, and *St. Leonard*, with *St. Nicholas*; the taxes of both continue to be rated as heretofore.—Vide p. 15.

There are also the following places of worship: A *French Protestant Chapel*, where divine service is performed every Sunday in the French language; two buildings called *Mr. Wesley's Rooms*, and a new chapel now building; *Lady Huntingdon's chapel*; *Mr. Whitfield's tabernacle*; two *Baptist*, one *Presbyterian*, and two *Independent meeting-houses*; a *Moravian chapel*; two *meeting-houses* of the people called *Quakers*; a *Roman catholic chapel*; and a *Jews synagogue* lately erected in *Temple-street*, said to be the neatest belonging to that people in *England*.

The *Cathedral* was the collegiate church of the monastery of *St. Augustine*, which church, together with the monastery, was founded by *Robert Fitz-Harding*, son of *Harding*, a younger son of the King of *Denmark*. *Henry* the second confirmed this foundation, and contributed towards it, as we learn from an inscription over the gate at the west end of the *Cathedral*, which was the usual entrance into the *monastery*, and is at present all that remains of it. This gate is esteemed one of the most curious pieces of architecture of the kind in *England*. It was not finished, or, at least, the inscription probably not placed there, till after *Henry* came to the crown; the following is a fac simile of the Inscription:

Rex henricus secundus et dñs Robertus fili herdyngi filij
 regis dñe hui' monasterij primi fundatores extiterunt

Translation.—King *Henry* the second, and Lord *Robert* son of *Herdyng*, son of the King of *Denmark*, were the first Founders of this *Monastery*.

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The Monastery was dedicated to *St. Augustine* by *Robert* Bishop of *Worcester*, *Boniface* Bishop of *Exeter*, *Gregory* Bishop of *St. Asaph*, and *Nicholas* Bishop of *Landaff*. *Robert Fitz-Harding* himself becoming a canon therein, a monument is erected to his memory, where he was buried, between the Abbot and the Priors cells, which was anciently an entrance to the choir; it is inclosed with iron rails, and on a marble table is the following inscription:

The Monument of ROBERT FITZHARDING

Lord of *BERKELEY* descended from the Kings of *Denmark* and *EVA* his Wife, by whom he had five Sons, & two Daughters: *MAURICE* his Eldest Son, was the first of this Family, that took the Name of *BERKELEY*: This

ROBERT FITZHARDING laid the Foundation of this Church, and Monastery of *St. Augustine* in the Year 1140 the fifth of King *Stephen* dedicated and endowed it in 1148. He died in the Year 1170 in the 17th of King *Henry the Second*.

This Monument was Repaired

A D 1742

From the said

ROBERT FITZHARDING LORD of BERKELEY AUGUSTUS the present Earl is the two and twentieth in Descent.

During the continuation of the monastery there was a succession of 26 Abbots, viz.

	Years		Years
1. Richard, the 1st Abbot, was inducted on Easter-day 1148, he presided	28	14. Ralph of Asch, presided	12
2. Philip,		15. William Cole (resigned)	
3. John,	29	16. Henry Fellingford, of Blebery,	25
4. Joseph, he died a few weeks after his election		17. John Carnye,	
5. David,	19	18. John Dawbennye, ..	35
6. William de Bradstone, ..	8	19. Walter Newberrye, ..	30
7. William Long,	22	20. Thomas Sutton,	5
8. Richard of Malmsbury, ..	12	21. William Hunt,	18
9. John Marmott,	10	22. John Newland,	34
10. Richard of Dodington, ..	8	23. Robert Elliot,	10
11. James Barye,	12	24. John Somerset,	8
12. Edmund of Knolle,	26	25. William Burton, ..	4
13. John Snoue, (he was the only Abbot of this monastery that was summoned to Parliament)	9	26. Morgan Guiliam, surrendered his monastery to the King in December 1539,	2

Many of these are said to have lived in the most profligate manner, to the great scandal and profanation of religion; and it is recorded, that the last of them was found, on the visitation prior to the dissolution, to have four concubines.

King Henry the 8th, having suppressed all the monasteries in the kingdom, this underwent the general devastation: the whole of it being destroyed except the gate before mentioned, which was the usual entrance; and all the west part of the collegiate church, from the said gate to the great square tower in the centre, which is erected on four massive pillars, was pulled down and razed to the ground, and two of these pillars also were begun to be demolished, when the King suddenly changing his mind, put a stop to its further destruction;

destruction; and ordered what was left standing to be repaired, he being determined to erect this place into a bishops see; the revenue at its dissolution, amounted to £767. 15s. 3d. per annum, this he settled partly on the Bishop, and partly on the Chapter, which consists of a Dean and six Prebendaries. He took the county of *Dorset* from the Bishoprick of *Salisbury*, and annexed it to this diocese, which with the city of *Bristol*, and a few miles of its environs on the *Glostershire* side, containing in the whole 236 Parishes (of which 64 are impropriated) limit the jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Bristol*. The Collegiate church from henceforth he commanded to be called the *Cathedral* of the *Holy and Undivided Trinity*, of the city of *Bristol*: And in the year 1542, appointed *Paul Bush*, the Rector of *Winterborn*, first Bishop. This Prelate was Provincial of the Bonhomes, and was deprived for being married: he was buried in the North-aisle, at the entrance of the choir, where a monument is erected to his memory.

The following are the Bishops who have succeeded him in this Diocese to the present time:

- 1554. .. 2. *John Holyman*, Monk of *Reading*, died in 1558.
The see vacant.
- 1562. .. 3. *Richard Chency*, Archdeacon of *Hereford*,
he held the see of *Glocester* by dispensation, along with this see.
- 1581. .. 4. *John Bullingham*, Prebendary of *Worcester*
and *St. Paul's*, he also held the see of
Glocester by dispensation.
- 1589. .. 5. *Richard Fletcher*, Dean of *Peterborough*,
translated to *Worcester*.
- 1603. .. 6. *John Thornborough*, translated from *Limerick*
in *Ireland*, translated to *Worcester*.
- 1617. .. 7. *Nicholas Felton*, Prebendary of *St. Paul's*,
translated to *Ely*.
- 1619. .. 8. *Rowland Serchfield*, Vicar of *Charlbury*, in
Oxfordshire.
- 1622. .. 9. *Robert Wright*, Canon of *Wells*, translated
to *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

1632. . . 10. *George Cook*, Rector of *Biggrave*, in *Hertfordshire*, translated to *Hereford*.
1636. . . 11. *Robert Skinner*, Rector of *Launton*, *Oxfordshire*, translated to *Oxford*.
1641. . . 12. *Thomas Westfield*, Archdeacon of *St. Alban's*.
1644. . . 13. *Thomas Howell*, Canon of *Windsor*, died in 1646.
1660. . . 14. *Gilbert Ironside*, Prebendary of *York*.
1671. . . 15. *Guy Carleton*, Dean of *Carlisle*, translated to *Chichester*.
1678. . . 16. *William Gulston*, Rector of *Symonsbury*, *Dorsetshire*.
1684. . . 17. *John Lake*, translated from *Sodor and Man*; translated to *Chichester*.
1685. . . 18. *Jonathan Trelawney*, Bart. translated to *Exeter*.
1689. . . 19. *Gilbert Ironside*, Warden of *Wadham College*, *Oxford*, translated to *Hereford*.
1691. . . 20. *Joseph Hall*, Master of *Pembroke College*, *Oxford*.
1710. . . 21. *John Robinson*, Dean of *Windsor*, Lord Privy Seal, translated to *London*.
1714. . . 22. *George Smallridge*, Dean of *Christ Church*, *Oxford*.
1719. . . 23. *Hugh Boulter*, Archdeacon of *Surrey*, translated to *Armagh* in *Ireland*.
1724. . . 24. *William Bradshaw*, Dean of *Christ Church*, *Oxford*.
1732. . . 25. *Charles Cecill*, translated to *Bangor*.
1734. . . 26. *Thomas Secker*, Prebendary of *Durham*, translated to *Oxford*.
1737. . . 27. *Thomas Gooch*, Prebendary of *Canterbury*, translated to *Norwich*.
1738. . . 28. *Joseph Butler*, Prebendary of *Rochester*, translated to *Durham*.
1750. . . 29. *John Coneybear*, Dean of *Christ Church*, *Oxford*.
1758. . . 30. *John Hume*, Residentiary of *St. Paul's*, translated to *Oxford*.
1758. . . 31. *Philip Yonge*, Residentiary of *St. Paul's*, translated to *Norwich*.

1761. . . 32. *Thomas Newton*, Prebendary of *Westminster*,
and Dean of *St. Paul's*.
1782. . . 33. *Lewis Bagot*, Dean of *Christ Church, Ox-*
ford.
1785. . . 34. *Christopher Wilson*, Canon Residentiary of
St. Paul's.

This church also suffered much in the great rebellion, and what that sacrilegious tyrant *Henry* had deigned to spare, the misguided zeal of those times destroyed; they not only defaced many of the tombs therein, but despoiled it of its ornaments, converted it into a stable, and used it for the basest purposes; so that at present strangers who visit *Bristol*, are not much struck with its external appearance; nor indeed can it be expected that they should, when it is considered that the whole of the edifice which is now left standing, is no more than what was originally the choir of the ancient Cathedral; but the tower, which is very large, though not lofty, is of a noble bold construction; and on entering the church from the north door in the *College-Green*, down a flight of steps, the four massive pillars, on which it stands, first present themselves to the eye, these, with the spacious vaulted roof of the three ailes which are of equal height, give it an air of pleasing majestic grandeur; and architects in general remark, that there is a beauty and singularity of style in the roof of the side ailes not to be met with in any other gothic building in the kingdom. The present choir is but small, the stalls are in the gothic taste, and over the altar is a circular picture emblematic of the Trinity, surrounded with cherub's heads, painted in a very masterly style by *Vansomers*. The great east window is of ancient stained glass, and the two windows at each end of the side ailes are of enamelled glass, on which are delineated various pieces of scripture history; these two windows are said to have been presented to the church by *Nell Gwyn*. You ascend to the Altar by steps of black and white marble. The Organ is a very capital one, and was built by the subscription of the principal inhabitants of the city,
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it has two fronts, the one facing the west is most superbly ornamented. There is also a small organ annexed for the choir (which it fronts) under the large one. Beneath the organ, facing the body of the church, several of the prophets are painted in panelled niches. It is generally remarked, that there is not a church in *England* where the music of the organ, and the voices of the choristers united, produce such a grand melodious effect, by which the soul being rapt in ecstasies of holy delight, is raised in idea from Earth to Heaven, exulting in the purest adoration of praise and thanksgiving to the divine Creator. It may not be improper to remark here, that a *Robin-red-breast* had taken up its abode in the Cathedral, and for the space of fifteen years usually perched on one of the pinnacles of the great organ during the time of divine service, accompanying the solemnity with its harmonious strain; and was so tame as to follow the vergers to be fed. It continued its habitation till its death, which happened some time in the winter, 1787. The late Mr. *Samuel Love*, minor canon of this Cathedral, composed the following beautiful lines on this little melodious songster:*

Sweet social Bird! whose soft harmonious lays
Swell the glad song of thy Creator's praise,
Say, art thou conscious of approaching ills?
Fell winter's storms—the pointed blast that kills?
Shun'st thou the savage north's un pitying breath?
Or cruel man's more latent snares of death?
Here dwell secure; here, with incessant note,
Pour the soft music of thy trembling throat.
Here, gentle bird, a sure asylum find,
Nor dread the chilling frost, nor boist'rous wind.

No

* Some of our readers may perhaps think fifteen years a great age for a Robin-red-breast, and therefore doubt if it was the same bird. The Author begs leave to remark, that one of those little domestic songsters has frequented a hot-house belonging to him several years past in the winter months, during which he makes it his chief abode, a small aperture is purposely made for him to go in or out; he is exceedingly tame, and usually comes in September, and goes away in February.

No hostile tyrant of the feather'd race,
 Shall dare invade thee in this hallowed place ;
 Nor while he sails the liquid air along,
 Check the shrill numbers of thy cheerful song.
 No cautious gunner, whose unerring sight
 Stops the swift eagle in his rapid flight,
 Shall here disturb my lovely songster's rest,
 Nor wound the plumage of his crimson breast.
 The truant school-boy, who in wanton play,
 With viscid lime involves the treach'rous spray,
 In vain shall spread the wily snare for thee,
 Alike secure thy life and liberty.
 Peace then, sweet warbler, to thy flutt'ring heart,
 Defy the rage of hawks, and toils of art ;
 Now shake thy downy plumes, now gladlier pay
 Thy grateful tribute to each rising day ;
 While crowds *below* their willing voices raise,
 To sing with holy zeal *Jehovah's* praise,
 Thou, perch'd *on high*, shalt hear th' adoring throng,
 Catch the warm strains, and aid the sacred song,
 Increase the solemn chorus, and inspire
 Each tongue with music and each heart with fire.

The Rev. Mr. *Samuel Love*, author of the foregoing lines, was buried in the south aisle, on the right hand, just within the rails, where is a neat marble monument erected to his memory, inscribed with the following epitaph, by Miss *Hannah More*, well known in the poetical world for her many excellent productions.

Sacred to the Memory
 of the Rev. *SAMUEL LOVE*, A. M.
 Fellow of Baliol College, Oxford ;
 and one of the Minor Canons of this Cathedral,
 who died 18th October, 1773, Aged 29.

When *worthless* Grandeur fills th' embellish'd Urn,
 No poignant Grief attends the sable Bier :
 But when *distinguish'd* Excellence we mourn,
 Deep is the Sorrow, genuine is the Tear.

Stranger !

Stranger! should'st thou approach this awful Shrine,
 The Merits of the honour'd Dead to seek;
 The Friend, the Son, the Christian, the Divine,
 Let those who knew Him, those who lov'd Him speak.

Oh! let them in some Pause of anguish say
 What Zeal inspir'd, what Faith enlarg'd his Breast:
 How soon th' unfetter'd Spirit wing'd its Way
 From Earth to Heav'n, from blessing to be blest.

This Monument is erected
 by some intimate Friends of the deceas'd
 as a Testimony
 of his Worth and *their* Esteem.

There are several monuments in this Cathedral worthy of observation, but our limits will only allow us to mention a few of the most interesting. On entering at the north door. on the right hand, is a very capital highly finished monument, in the form of a gothic arch of Sienna marble, which serves as a back ground to two beautiful female figures in alto-relievo, done in white marble, of the size of small life, standing on each side of a demi-round pedestal, on which is placed an urn, with a wreath of flowers hanging carelessly down the side. The figure on the right represents *Genius*; she has her left hand on her breast, and in her right holds the trump of Fame with a flame issuing from it: The other figure on the left is *Benevolence*, contemplating a nest which she supports in her left hand, in which is a Pelican nourishing her young with her own blood; her right hand points to the following inscription on the pedestal:

Sacred
 To the Memory
 of
 Mrs. ELIZ. DRAPER,
 In whom
 Genius & Benevolence
were united
 She died August 3d, 1778,
 Aged 35.

This

This Lady was the celebrated *Eliza* of *Yorick*, the letters between whom having been published, and universally admired, there is scarcely a person to be met with of any taste for literature, to whom they are unknown.

Within the rails of the north aisle on the right hand, is a monument to the memory of *Mrs. Mason*, wife of the *Rev. William Mason*, who himself composed her epitaph in the following elegant lines:

MARY THE DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM SHERMAN
OF KINGSTON UPON HULL ESQR. AND WIFE OF THE
REV. WILLIAM MASON DIED MARCH THE XXVII MDCCLXVII
AGED XXVIII.

TAKE HOLY EARTH ALL THAT MY SOUL HOLDS DEAR:
TAKE THAT BEST GIFT WHICH HEAV'N SO LATELY GAVE;
TO BRISTOL'S FOUNT I BORE WITH TREMBLING CARE
HER FADED FORM; SHE BOWED TO TASTE THE WAVE
AND DIED. DOES YOUTH, DOES BEAUTY READ THE LINE?
DOES SYMPATHETIC FEAR THEIR BREASTS ALARM?
SPEAK, DEAD MARIA: BREATHE A STRAIN DIVINE:
EV'N FROM THE GRAVE THOU SHALT HAVE POWER TO CHARM.
BID THEM BE CHASTE, BE INNOCENT LIKE THEE,
BID THEM IN DUTY'S SPHERE AS MEEKLY MOVE;
AND, IF SO FAIR, FROM VANITY AS FREE;
AS FIRM IN FRIENDSHIP, AND AS FOND IN LOVE:
TELL THEM, THO' 'TIS AN AWFUL THING TO DIE
('T WAS EV'N TO THEE) YET THE DREAD PATH ONCE TROD,
HEAV'N LIFTS ITS EVERLASTING PORTALS HIGH
AND BIDS THE PURE IN HEART BEHOLD THEIR GOD.

Nearly opposite, is the tomb of *Mr. William Powell*, whose conspicuous talents as a comedian shone forth with the highest lustre, and placed him at the head of

his profession. The following epitaph inscribed thereon to his memory, was written by Mr. G. Colman.

Bristol! to worth and genius ever just,
 To thee our POWELL's dear remains we trust;
 Soft as the stream thy sacred springs impart,
 The milk of human kindness warm'd his heart,
 That heart which every tender feeling knew,
 The soil where pity, love and friendship grew.
 Oh! let a faithful friend with grief sincere
 Inscribe his tomb, and drop the heartfelt tear,
 Here rest his praise, here sound his noblest fame!
 —All else a bubble, or an empty name.

There has been much controversy concerning the Era in which the *bow* for playing on the *violin* was first introduced into *England*, some have placed it as remote as the fourteenth century, we do not remember that any have gone further back; it has likewise been asserted that it was first made use of by the musicians belonging to the *Pope's Nuncio* when he came here to receive the *Peter-pence*. However that may be, it is evident from a Monkish device in the ornaments of one of the Gothic pillars of this *Cathedral*, that the use of the *bow* was known at the time of building this church, if not before; the device is a *ram* with a remarkable long *bow* playing on a *violin*, and a shepherd sleeping, whilst a wolf is devouring the sheep. There seems to be somewhat more of invention in this piece than some of our modern antiquaries will allow the Monkish ages to have been possessed of; but if the many ornaments diffused throughout the buildings of former times, (in which we most commonly see some allegory, or then well known historical fact interwoven) were to be more carefully examined, they would no doubt throw light upon, and explain many things of which we are now ignorant.

On the south-west side of the *Cathedral* are the *Cloisters*, which have nothing remarkable or worth observation; and on the south-east corner of the *Cloisters* is the

the *Bishop's Palace*, which was in great part rebuilt in the year 1744, by Bishop *Butler*, during which the following extraordinary circumstance happened : A parcel of plate, supposed to have been hidden in the time of the civil wars, fell through the floor in a corner of one of the rooms ; this accident occasioned the floor to be taken up, when, to the surprise of those present, a *dungeon* underneath was discovered, in which were found many human bones, and instruments of iron for torture ; at the same time was laid open a private passage to this *dungeon*, which passage was part of the original edifice, it was an arched way, only large enough for one person to pass, and was made within the wall, one end led into the *dungeon*, and the other to an apartment of the house, which by appearance had been made use of for a Court of Judgment. Both the entrances of this mural passage were walled up, and so concealed that no one could suspect the wall to be hollow. Brevity obliges us to defer giving any farther particulars relative to this *Cathedral* : We shall therefore only inform our readers that divine service is chanted therein every morning and evening, and on Sundays a sermon is preached in the morning.

St. MARY REDCLIFF, next claims attention, it being universally allowed to be the most beautiful Gothic structure for a parish church in *England*, although it is but a chapel of ease to *Bedminster*. The original foundation of this edifice was laid by *Simon de Burton*, in the year 1294, in the 22d of the reign of *Edward the First*, which having received considerable damage, was taken down, and begun to be rebuilt on its former site, by *William Canings*, and completed by his grandson of the same name, who was a considerable merchant in the town of *Bristol*, of which place he was five times chosen Mayor. Of this *William Canings* we have the following particulars handed down to us : That he was the middlemost of three sons, graceful in his person, and that in his youthful days he fell in love with a very amiable lady, but of no fortune, whom he married, which greatly displeased his father and elder brother, though they were afterwards reconciled to

him, and at their decease bequeathed him large estates in land and money, leaving his younger brother *John* dependent on him; that he founded a chantry for their souls in the year 1456, and erected this superb edifice, which was only begun by his grandfather. He was rendered unhappy by the death of his wife, which happened shortly after; and in 1467, on account of his great wealth, a second marriage was proposed by the King, between him and a lady of the *Wideville* (the Queen's) family; he to evade it, retired from the world, entered into Priest's orders, and was ordained by the Bishop of *Worcester*; he sung his first mass at our Lady of *Redcliff*, and was afterwards made Dean of *Westbury*, the College of which with the aid of Dr. *Carpenter*, he new built, and was a great benefactor thereto. He died the 7th of *November*, 1474, and was buried in the south end of the cross aisle of this church, where are two monuments erected to his memory; on the first is his effigy in his magisterial robes, with his lady by his side, over which are two tables: inscribed as follows:

Mr. William Canings ye Richest
 Marchant of ye towne of Bristow
 Afterwards chosen 5 times Mayer of
 ye said towne: for ye good of ye Comon
 Wealth of ye same: He was in order
 of Priesthood 7 years: & afterwards
 Deane of Westbury. & died ye 7th of
 Novem 1474 which said William
 did build within ye said towne of
 Westbury a Colledge (which his
 Canons) & the said William did main-
 taine by space of 8 yeares 800
 handy crafts men, besides Carpen-
 ters and Masons, every day 100 Men
 Besides King Edward the 4th had of ye
 said William 3000 *Marks for his peace
 to be had in 2470 tonnes of Shipping
 these are ye names of his Shipping with
 their burthens

* This part of the inscription having in general been misunderstood, probably gave rise to a tradition which still prevails amongst the vul-

	tonnes		tonnes
ye Mary Canings	- 400	ye Mary Batt	- - 220
ye Mary Redcliff	- 500	ye Little Nicholas	- 140
ye Mary and John	- 900	ye Margaret	- - 200
ye Galliot	- - 050	ye Catherine Bosto	22
ye Katherine	- - 140	A Ship in Ireland	100

No age nor time can wear out well woon fame
 the Stones themselves a stately work doth shew
 from senceless graue we ground may men's good name
 And noble minds by ventrous deeds we know
 A Lanterne cleer, sets forth a candell light
 A worthy act declares a worthy wight
 the Buildings rare that here you may behold
 to shrine his Bones deserves a tomb of gold
 the famous Fabricke that he here hath donne
 Shines in its sphere as glorious as the Sonne
 What needs more words ye future World he fought
 An set the pompe & pride of this at nought
 heaven was his aim let heaven be still his station
 that leaves such work for others imitation

The other monument is placed about twelve feet on the east of the above, with his effigy in the habiliments of a priest, and is without inscription.

In the same aisle are two other monuments deserving attention. One is of Sir *William Penn*, Knt. who was born at *Bristol* in 1621, and died at *Wanstead* in *Essex* 16 Sept. 1670, aged 49 years and 4 months; he was father of the great Mr. *Penn*, one of the People called *Quakers*, Proprietor of the Province of *Pennsylvania* in *America*.—The other is of Mrs. *Fortune Little*, noticed for the Inscription written by Miss *Hannah More*, and is as follows:

Near

gar, of his having committed piracy on the high seas, for which he was amerced 3000 marks, in lieu whereof the King accepted 2470 tons of shipping; but from his exemplary life and character, there is no just ground to believe such tradition; Commentators say, that it only alludes to his having assisted *King Edward* the 4th in his necessities with the above sum, for which that Monarch granted him so many tons of shipping free of impost, and as a proof of it, they assert that there is in the *Exchequer* an instrument extant to that purpose.

Near this Pillar
are deposited the Remains
of Mrs. FORTUNE LITTLE
Widow of Mr JOHN LITTLE
late of this Parish.

She died June 28, 1777,

Aged 57.

Oh ! could this Verse her bright Example spread,
And teach the *living* while it prais'd the *dead*
Then, Reader, should it speak her Hope divine :
Not to record *her* Faith, but strengthen *thine* ;
Then should her every Virtue stand confess'd,
'Till every Virtue kindled in *thy* Breast :
But, if thou *slight*, the monitory strain,
And she has *liv'd* to thee at least in vain,
Yet let her *Death* an awful Lesson give !
The dying Christian speaks to all, that live ;
Enough for *her*, that here her ashes rest,
'Till God's own Plaudit shall her worth attest.

There are many other monuments in this church which not being particularly interesting we shall pass by ; but we think our Readers will not be displeas'd with us for mentioning one on the outside, which owing to obscurity of situation is rarely observed ; It is near unto the south end of the cross aisle on the east side, where you will see at the second butment a small space inclosed with iron rails, behind which, on a plain marble slab, is inscribed the following beautiful lines written by the late Rev. Emanuel Collins.

—————“ All Flesh is Grass ;
And the Beauty thereof, as the flower of the Field :
Had restless Time ! whose Harvest is each Hour,
Made but a Pause,——to view this lovely Flower ;
In Pity would have turn'd his Scythe away,
And left it Blooming ! to a Future Day.
But, ruthless ! he mow'd on and it——alas !
(Too soon) fell With'ring with the common Grass !

In

In Memory of
JOHANNA ROWLAND,
 A Woman
 Beautiful in her Person
 Equally so in her Mind
 Who quitted this Earthly stage, for that of sublime Bliss
 In the 22d. Year of her Life,
 1752,
 * And lies Interr'd Underneath.

The stone with which this church is built was dug at *Dundry*, about four miles and a half from *Bristol*; it is very durable, of a fine grain, and somewhat resembling that of *Portland*. The church stands on an eminence, and you ascend to it from *Redcliff-street* by a flight of many steps. There are three principal entrances, a North, South, and West door; the tower is nearly two hundred feet high, and contains a noble peal of eight bells, the tenor of which is said to weigh sixty hundred; upon this tower there was formerly a spire of great height,

* We have seen an Epitaph written by the same Rev. Gentleman on a famous cudgel player, whom he buried at his own expence somewhere near *Bristol*, we believe at *Pensford*, but are not certain as to the place; it has been greatly admired and was published in a small tract with his other poetical works by E. Farley, in the year 1762, which being now out of print, and exceeding scarce, we thought the insertion of it here would not be unacceptable to our readers.

Here lies
 Unnoticed from the common clay,
THOMAS HUNT,
 Whose skill in the weapons
 And matchless Resolution,
 Shall reflect an honour to his posterity.
 He was honest and brave,
 But conquered, submitted to Natures Tyrant
 May the Twenty-Ninth
 Aged Fifty.
 Had but his Lot in Life superior been;
 Had he but Battles, Camps, or Sieges seen;
 His Quarter Staff, had to a Truncheon turn'd,
 And some more lofty Verse his Valour mourn'd;
 Proud Pyramids had rais'd him to the Skies!
 And not this humble Stone said,—**HERE HE LIES.**

height, which, in the year 1445, was partly thrown down by lightning, and never rebuilt; the lower part of it is yet standing. On viewing the outside of the building, we are struck with its majestick and venerable appearance; and on entering it, the exquisite beauty and lightness of the fabric raises admiration, and we gaze around with wonder and delight. The ground plan forms a cross, the usual figure adopted by the religious of those days. It consists of a middle and two side ailes, which run from east to west. Near the centre of the middle aisle on the south side, opposite to the pulpit, is erected a throne, on which the *Mayor and Corporation* are seated, when they, in their formalities, go in procession to this church to hear divine service, once every year on *Whitsunday*; on which day an ancient custom is continued of strewing the pavement of the church with *rushes*. The pillars which support the roof are very lofty, and inimitably wrought into the most delicate mouldings; the roof is all of stone, abounding with devices and ornaments beautifully carved; the *altar* is very elegant, and richly decorated; over it are three capital paintings by *Hogarth*; the middle picture is the largest, and represents *Christ's ascension*; the one on the left hand, as you stand to view them, is the *High Priest*, with others *sealing the Tomb*, and the other on the right, the women coming to look for the body of *Christ*, and the angel, who tells them he is not here, *He is risen*. In the centre compartment of the altar is a picture of *Our Saviour restoring to life the daughter of Jarius*, painted by Mr. *Fresham*, of the Royal Academy, at the request of his uncle, Sir *Clifton Wintringham*, Bart. one of his Majesty's Physicians, who presented it to this church. At the west end of the middle aisle is a large stone gallery, with a dial in the front, under which is the grand entrance into the church; in this gallery stands the organ, which for size, compass, and richness of tone, is scarce equalled; it measures in height from the ground to the top of the middle pinnacle fifty three feet, and contains upwards of one thousand speaking pipes, as is set forth in a printed paper published by the makers, Messrs. *Harris and Byfield*, at the time of its being

being set up; the case is very elegant, and was made from a design of Mr. *Strahan*, the architect, who built *Redland Court House*, and many other capital mansions in and near *Bristol*. At the North end of the great cross aisle is a baptismal font, of white marble beautifully constructed, wrought and polished: the floor on which it is placed is elevated, paved with marble, and railed in. At the other end are the two tombs of Mr. *Canings*, of which we have given the particulars. We cannot take leave of this magnificent structure without informing our readers, that in a muniment room over the porch at the North entrance, the late unfortunate *Thomas Chatterton*, a youth of seventeen (whose productions have made so great a noise in the literary world, as to puzzle the ablest critics and antiquaries of the present age) asserted that he found in an old chest, supposed to have been placed there by *William Canings* soon after the building was finished, those valuable poetical manuscripts of *Thomas Rowley* and others, written in the fifteenth century, which he transcribed, and published at different periods; since his death they have been collected, and may now be had together in one volume: as to their authenticity, we shall not pretend to settle a dispute, which is still undecided by the critics, but will, instead of it, give our readers an epitome of his short life, the truth of which may be depended on, and shall leave them at liberty to form what conjecture they please.

Thomas Chatterton was born in *Bristol* the 20th November, 1752, and christened the 1st January, 1753; he was a posthumous child. His father was master of the charity school in *Pile-street*, and one of the singing men at the *Cathedral*: he was likewise sexton of *St. Mary Redcliff* church, which office his ancestors had also held for near a century and a half. In his early years he had no instruction but from a Mr. *Love*, who succeeded his father as master of the before-mentioned charity school. He was admitted into *Colston's* blue coat school, on *St. Augustine's-Back*, the 3d August, 1760. There is nothing taught but writing and accounts, the school hours in the summer mornings

mornings are from seven till twelve; afternoons one till four; bed time all the year round at eight in the evening; allowed to be out of school Saturdays and Saints' Days only in the afternoons, from one till seven o'clock, never on Sunday, that whole day being passed in public and private religious exercises. He left this school 1st August, 1767, was immediately taken into the office of Mr. *Lambert*, an attorney, the office hours were from seven in the morning till eight in the evening. He continued with Mr. *Lambert* till April, 1770, when he went to *London*, where he died on the 21st August following; during this short time that he lived in *London*, he was engaged to write in several Magazines, and other periodical pamphlets.*

As we have rather exceeded our limits in dwelling so fully on the *Cathedral* and *Redcliff* churches, the particulars of which we thought would not be unacceptable to our readers, we shall be more concise in what relates to the remainder; entirely omitting those that have nothing material to recommend them to notice, and mention such only as we think merit observation.

TEMPLE CHURCH, originally called HOLY-CROSS, is remarkable for its tower, which leans so much to one side as to impress us with fear of its falling; it is of considerable height, and contains eight bells; it is said, that when these are rung in full peal, if a basin filled with water be placed on the summit of the tower, it rocks to and fro in such manner as soon to empty it.

St. THOMAS, a chapel of ease to *Bedminster*, is now rebuilding by Mr. *Allen*, architect, on the site of the former church, which was so old and ruinous as to occasion its

* It is with pleasure we announce, that some gentlemen of this city, in order to excite and cherish a laudable ambition in the rising generation, have commenced a subscription for erecting a monument to commemorate the genius of this extraordinary but unfortunate youth, whose works they consider as having cast a lustre on the place of his nativity: Those who are desirous of contributing thereto, will please to apply to the Editor.

its being wholly taken down except the tower, that having been adjudged sufficiently strong and durable; the style of the church is modern, and when completed, will be a handsome spacious edifice.

St. STEPHEN's church, was built about 340 years since, in the reign of *Henry Sixth*, by *John Shipward*, a Merchant and Mayor of *Bristol*: This church is universally admired, the tower is about 140 feet high, of a square figure, ornamented from the bottom upward in the Gothic taste; at each of the four corners on the top is a pinnacle of curious hollow work, the largest contains a bell whereon the clock strikes; these pinnacles are connected on each side by a lofty battlement of the like hollow work; the whole appears so exquisitely light and beautiful, that connoisseurs in general say, it is no where surpassed: It contains 8 musical bells: The pulpit of this church is of mahogany, richly carved and decorated with cherubs heads, as are also all the pews, the altar is of the like wood, adorned with 8 fluted pillars in the Corinthian style, in the centre, over the communion-table, is painted a Dove, emblematic of the Holy Ghost, and over the whole is a large painting representing Angels lifting a veil and discovering the glory of Heaven, done by the late Mr. *Thomas Ross*, of *Bath*.

ALL-SAINTS church is a neat ancient Gothic building; the tower having a dome with a gilt ball and cross thereon, was erected in the year 1716, it is of modern architecture, and contains 8 bells: In this church are interred the remains of *Edward Colston*, Esq. an eminent Spanish Merchant, who was born in *Bristol* on the 2d November, 1636, and died at *Mortlake*, in *Surrey*, 11th October, 1721: He was one of the best and most religious men that ever existed; his universal benevolence and extended charity, like the sun in the firmament, diffused blessings to all around; he was eyes to the blind, feet to the lame, a father to the fatherless, and the widow's tears he wiped away: his name will be ever revered, and handed down to the latest posterity
with

with the highest praise and gratitude, and thousands that are yet unborn shall celebrate with thankfulness and festive joy, the annual return of that auspicious day, which gave him birth.—Here is a noble monument of marble erected to his memory, with his statue in a recumbent posture, exquisitely done by *M. Ryssbrack*, and over is an inscription of his several charities and benefactions. The other monuments in this church we shall pass by, and only observe that here is a good organ, and at the altar over the communion table, a painting of the Angel saluting the blessed Virgin, done by the late ingenious Mr. *John Simmons*, of this city.

St. NICHOLAS was re-built in the year 1768, from a design of Mr. *Bridges*, Architect; the inside is of modern taste, 100 feet long, and 55 broad; the roof is supported without a pillar, and is admired for its lightness and simplicity: The tower and spire belonging to it are 202 feet high, and contain a fine peal of 8 bells: At the West entrance of the church under an opening formed by the arches which support the tower, is a handsome monument, to the memory of *John Whitson*, Esq. a Merchant and Alderman of this city; it originally stood near his grave in the great vault under the church, vulgarly called the crowd, where, being in a ruinous state, the Corporation of *Bristol*, desirous to perpetuate so exalted a character, caused it to be removed hither, repaired, and beautified, at the expence of the *Chamber*; the form of the tomb is a circular arch, whereon is placed his coat of arms: on each side of the arch, is a square pyramidical pillar, between which is his statue, large as life, in his Alderman's gown in a recumbent posture, leaning with his right arm upon a cushion, and holding a book, probably intended to represent a small treatise, which he composed, intituled the *Aged Christian's final farewell to the World and its Vanities*. This Treatise was published soon after his death, and has lately been reprinted, with some account of his life, by Mr. *George Symes Catcott*; over his statue, at the back of the monument, is a marble table, whereon is inscribed:

1741

IN MEMORY OF THAT GREAT BENEFACTOR TO YS CITY
JOHN WHITSON MERCHT. TWICE MAYOR AND ALDN.
& FOUR TIMES MEMBER IN PARLIAMENT FOR YS CITY
WHO DIED IN THE 72d. YEAR OF HIS AGE. A.D. 1629.
A WORTHY PATTERN TO ALL THAT COME AFTER HIM
OUT OF HIS SEVERAL ESTATES HE BEQUEATHED (viz)

TO 52 CHILD-BED WOMEN	-	52 <i>l.</i>	PR. ANN.
TO THE RED MAIDS HOSPITAL	-	120	
TO THE REDCLIFF FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL		8	10 6
TO THE MERCHANTS ALMS-HOUSE	-	26	
TO POOR SCHOLARS AT OXFORD	-	20	
TO POOR HOUSE-KEEPERS	-	52	
TO POOR WIDOWS	-	26	
TO ST. NICHOLAS PARISH	-	3	
500 <i>l.</i> TO THE USE OF MERCHANTS & POOR TRADESMEN INTEREST FREE.			

St. JOHN BAPTIST church, deserves attention, on account of the construction of its tower and spire, erected upon a Gothic arch; here was anciently a gate forming one of the principal entrances into the town, and where are placed the statues of *Belinus* and *Brennus*, the reputed founders of *Bristol* of which we have taken notice in page 2.

CHRIST CHURCH, we remark, on account of its having been lately rebuilt, it stands upon the site of the old church, but the situation is so confined by houses and shops, that no part of the structure is visible in the streets, except the tower and spire, which are lofty, and contain a peal of 12 bells, the inside is very neat, and handsomely decorated.

St. PETER's, in the church-yard belonging thereto are interred the remains of the unfortunate *Richard Savage*, natural son of the Earl *Rivers*, equally celebrated for his poetical genius, his indiscretions, and distresses: the series of calamities which he suffered through life, he owed to the unparalleled cruelty of his mother, the Countess of *Macclesfield*; he was born the 10th of January 1697-8, and died the 1st of August, 1743, in the prison of *Newgate*, in this city, where he was under confinement for debt, and was buried at the expence of the Gaoler.

St.

St. PAUL's church is a new edifice, not yet finished; the outside is built in the Gothic taste, the inside partly Gothic, and partly modern, the tower is lofty, and the whole has a neat lightfome appearance, but it is the general opinion that this church is not sufficiently large.

The public buildings in this city are numerous, and many of them deserving the attention of strangers.

The EXCHANGE, situate in *Corn-street*, nearly the centre of the city, is a truly elegant pile, built entirely of freestone, and consists of four fronts; that to the North, which is the principal, extends 110 feet, is of the Corinthian order, upon a rustic basement; the central part breaks forward, and makes a tetrastyle of almost whole columns, supporting a pediment, in the tympan of which the King's arms are carved in stone; the chamber windows are dressed with rich tabernacles; the attic windows are square, with architraves round them, which rise no higher than the bottom of the capitals of the order; so that the spaces between the capitals of the columns and pilasters in this front are filled with festoons, which represent *Great Britain* and the four quarters of the world, with the chief product and manufactures of every country. The South front faces the general market, and is of the same extent; the central part of which also breaks forward to support a pediment, in the tympan are the arms of the city carved in stone; and above is a turret, with a dial for the use of the market people; the East and West fronts are 135 feet each. This edifice is calculated to contain 1440 persons within its peristyle, and is the place where merchants, captains of ships, and the principal traders meet every day to transact business, from twelve till two o'clock. It was erected by Mr. *Wood*, senr. at the expence of the Chamber of *Bristol*, and is said to have cost near 50,000*l.* the first stone was laid on the 10th of March 1740-1, on the uppermost bed of which is cut the following inscription :

Regnante

Regnante Georgio II
PIO, FELICI, AUGUSTO
LIBERTATIS.

ET
REI MERCATORIÆ

Domi Forisq;
VINDICE

Primarium Lapidem hujusce Ædificii
Suffragio Civium, & Ære publico extructi
POSUIT

HENRICUS COMBE, PRÆTOR

A. C. MDCCXL.

It was finished and opened on the 21st Sept. 1743, during the Mayoralty of Sir *Abraham Elton*, Bart. with every demonstration of joy; and, to render the festivity as general as possible, the poor prisoners confined in *Newgate* for debt were released at the Chamber's expence.

The POST-OFFICE, is a handsome freestone building, situated on the West side of the *Exchange*, to which it forms a side wing projecting some feet forward in the street; and on the East side is another building answerable thereto.

The COUNCIL-HOUSE, situate also in *Corn-street*, was erected in 1703; it is a plain stone building; the Common-hall is on a level with the pavement of the street; upon entering the door on the right hand, a part of it is enclosed for the use of the Mayor or Aldermen, who daily attend here from twelve till three o'clock, to administer justice; next to this is the Town Clerk's office; from whence you ascend a staircase, which leads to a large room called the Council-chamber, in which are several portraits, in particular, the *Earl of Pembroke*, *High-Steward of Bristol*, a whole length, by *Vandyke*; here the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council meet to transact the business of the Corporation. In the attic story is the *Chamberlain's-office*.

The GUILDHALL, is an antient Gothic structure, situate in *Broad-street*. In the front of this building are the
arms

arms of *Edward the First*, over which in a niche, is the statue of King *Charles the Second*, in his royal robes, with the crown on his head: bearing in his left hand the globe, and in his right the sceptre. In this hall is held the Assize, or General Goal-delivery of Oyer and Terminer, the Court of Nisi Prius, and Quarter Sessions: and during the time of electing members to serve this city in Parliament, the hustings are kept here. Annexed to the hall is *St. George's Chapel*, where the Mayor and Sheriffs are annually elected on the 15th of September, and other officers on the 2d Wednesday in December following.

The **MERCHANTS HALL** in *Prince's-street* was built in the year 1701; it has lately undergone many alterations and improvements, notwithstanding which, we are sorry to remark, that as a public building, belonging to the opulent society of *Merchant-Venturers* of the second commercial city in *England*, its appearance is not so respectable as could be wished; the front is entirely new, and may not improperly be called a screen, it having no windows; in place thereof are exhibited three niches, the upper one over the door contains a bust, said to be of his present Majesty; in each of the others is a vase, whereon is carved the merchants arms; you ascend to the great door, which is the principal entrance by a flight of steps, and come into a lobby, which leads into a lofty saloon, decorated at the upper end with a large mirror in a rich gilt frame; from the cieling two glass lustres are suspended by gilt chains; there were formerly several portraits of eminent merchants and others; at present there is only one, a half length of *Edward Colston*, Esq. painted by *Richardson*; it is done in a firm masterly style, and said to have been a strong resemblance; from this picture *M. Ryssbrack* modelled a likeness of the face for the statue of *Mr. Colston's* monument in *All Saints-Church*, vide page 43. On the North side of this saloon are folding doors, which open into the principal room and drawing-room; these together appear as one, and are occasionally separated by
glass

glass doors, fitted to a lofty arch, embellished with carving; from the cieling four beautiful glass lustres are suspended by gilt chains; the large knobs at the bottom of each are of paste exquisitely cut, and very brilliant; these lustres, with the others in the saloon, and three patent glass lamps in the lobby cost 550l.; over the chimney the merchants arms with supporters are carved and blazoned.

The ASSEMBLY ROOM, is on the West side of *Prince's-street*. The front is built with free-stone, and consists of a rustic basement, which supports four double columns of the Corinthian order, over which is a pediment; on the frieze is inscribed CURAS CITHARA TOLLIT. You ascend to the Ball-room by a flight of steps; it is large, lofty, and handsome, and the windows being judiciously placed at a proper height, the company cannot be overlooked from without; from the cieling are pendent three beautiful glass lustres; the middle one is very large and brilliant; here are three fire places, which, with the upper end of the room, are decorated with mirrors in carved frames; the orchestra is fitted up with great taste, and contains a capital organ. Behind the Ball-room is the Drawing-room, and underneath that, the Coffee-room. There are Assemblies here every Thursday fortnight, during the Winter season, also on the King and Queen's birth days, and at other times on particular occasions. The Assemblies are conducted by a committee of gentlemen, principal inhabitants of the city, who have appointed *James Russell*, Esq. Master of the Ceremonies; and as a compensation for his trouble, he has a ball annually.

The following are the ESTABLISHED RULES, viz.

That the Assembly shall be supported by a subscription of two guineas from each subscriber, to be paid to the Treasurer at the first opening thereof.

That the admission of every new subscriber shall be by the consent of a majority of the committee.

That no gentleman inhabitant of the city or the environs shall be admitted to the Assembly without becoming a subscriber.

H

That

That non-residents shall pay five shillings for each night's admission.

That all officers in his Majesty's service, who are not subscribers, be admitted as non-residents, paying five shillings each night of admission.

That every subscriber be entitled to two ladies' tickets.

That the minuets begin at half past six o'clock, and end at eight, when country dances are to commence.

That no children in frocks be admitted to dance minuets.

That in country dances the ladies shall draw for their places, which shall be claimed, and taken in the first dance, or lose the benefit thereof.

That in country dances the Master of the Ceremonies shall have the privilege of complimenting three ladies, being strangers, with the three first places.

That ladies changing partners shall maintain their respective places, but not the gentlemen.

That any lady, who has not drawn for places coming into a set, shall go to the bottom.

That the top couple, after calling one dance, shall retire to the bottom.

That every couple going down with a dance will be expected to go up the same.

If it is thought necessary by the Master of the Ceremonies to have two sets at country dances, every second couple to be drawn off into another set.

That ladies shall not be admitted in hats.

That the balls be once a fortnight, and continue till the subscription money be expended.

That at eleven o'clock all dancing shall cease, and the musicians retire at the signal of the Master of the Ceremonies, excepting on his benefit, or any public night, when the time of breaking-up is left to his own discretion.

That all expences be paid out of the subscription-money, and the number of Assemblies be determined according as there shall be a sufficiency in the hands of the Treasurer for their support.

That whatever money may be taken for the admission of non-subscribers, shall be laid out at the end of the season in a cotillion ball.

That in case of any breach of these regulations, complaint shall

shall be made to the Master of the Ceremonies, whose authority will be supported by every member of the society.

That Mr. Russell be continued Master of the Ceremonies on the usual plan; that he provide six good musicians to compose the band; and that he be attentive to these regulations, and such others as the Committee shall judge necessary to superadd.

That these rules be printed, and a copy of them sent to every subscriber.

Here are also public concerts during the winter, under the conduct of a committee of gentlemen, who take care to engage the best vocal and instrumental performers. The Subscribers pay two guineas each, and are entitled to two tickets for the admission of ladies. Gentlemen living in *Bristol*, or its vicinity, are not admitted, unless they become subscribers. Non-residents pay five shillings for their admission.

The CITY LIBRARY, in *King-street*, is a handsome free-stone building, to which one wing has been lately added. It contains a valuable collection of books, which is perpetually increasing, in consequence of donations and annual subscriptions made thereto. A Librarian is appointed to attend at a fixed salary, who, by the institution, must be a clergyman. But on account of the great increase of the Library since its commencement, the business of conducting it has been found too much for one to superintend, therefore a sub-librarian has been appointed to assist in executing that office.

The THEATRE, is further on in the same street, of which we need not say more, than that the late Mr. *Garrick*, on an accurate survey, pronounced it to be, in his opinion, the most complete in Europe of its dimensions: it was opened on Friday, May 30, 1766, with the comedy of the *Conscious Lovers*, and farce of the *Citizen*; on which occasion Mr. *Garrick* wrote a prologue and epilogue; the prologue was spoken by Mr. *Powell*, and the epilogue by Mr. *Arthur*: the scenes were painted by the late Mr. *French*; they are executed in a masterly stile, and all the decorations are in an elegant taste. We may venture to say, that there are few places where the lovers of the drama, will find plays in general better performed than they are in this theatre,

The

The COOPER'S-HALL, situate also in this street east of the *Theatre*, is a very elegant free-stone edifice, with a superb front of the Corinthian order, upon a rustic basement. It was built from a design of the late Mr. *William Halfpenny*, architect. You ascend by a flight of stairs to the principal room, which is large and lofty, and in which there is a music gallery.

The CUSTOM-HOUSE stands near the centre, on the North side of *Queen-square*. It is a large commodious brick-building, with a piazza of free-stone pillars, of the Ionic order, fronting the Square. The situation is very convenient for the Merchants, as well as the King's officers, to transact all business relative to the Customs, as being near the Quays, where outward bound ships lie to take in their cargoes, and those inward to discharge them.

The EXCISE-OFFICE, is a brick building on the corner of the north-east side of the same Square, having the King's Arms over the door at the entrance to the office; Here all business relative to the Excise duties in the Port of *Bristol* and its district, is regularly transacted under the management of a collector and other officers.

The MANSION-HOUSE, is a handsome brick building at the north-east corner of the same Square, to which has been added a large elegant Banqueting-room: Here the Mayor resides during the year he continues in office.

The CITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, in *Unity-street*, near the *College-Green*, is a large commodious building, well adapted to the purpose, in a retired, airy, healthful situation. Here are two masters, both clergymen of the church of *England*: the head master must be a Master of Arts, he has a salary of eighty pounds a year, and dwells in the house; the under master must not be below the degree of a Bachelor of Arts, his salary is forty pounds a year, and an allowance for a house. This school has two fellowships at *St. John's College, Oxford*, worth thirty pounds a year each, besides which there are two exhibitions of ten pounds a year each, two other at six pounds a year each, and one at five pounds.

There

There are also the following hospitals and charitable foundations in this city, viz.

St. PETER's HOSPITAL, in *St. Peter's-street*, is the general hospital for the poor of the whole city; and vagrants who are found begging in the streets are taken up and sent hither. The building, which is large and spacious, was formerly the *Mint* for the coinage of money in *Bristol*. It is under the direction of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, Treasurer, and other Officers. Besides these are an *Apothecary*, who has for medicines

	£. 120	0 per ann.
<i>A Chaplain,</i> _____	40	0
<i>Master,</i> _____	50	0
<i>Matron,</i> _____	30	0
<i>Clerk,</i> _____	41	12
<i>Officer,</i> _____	31	4
<i>Baker,</i> _____	27	6
<i>Brewer,</i> _____	15	12

There are also many inferior officers and attendants. For the support of this hospital an annual assessment is made on the several parishes in *Bristol*; the particulars of which we have already mentioned in page 16.

BRISTOL INFIRMARY, situate in *Marlborough-street*, *St. James's*, is now rebuilding on a much larger scale, the centre and north wings are completed, and fit for the reception of patients; the south wing is not yet begun, owing to the weaken'd state of the funds belonging to the Society: But it is with pleasure we announce that one gentleman* has nobly contributed the sum of £500 to be applied solely to that purpose, and we trust that others will follow so laudable an example, so that the completion of the building may be shortly effected. This charity is supported by voluntary subscriptions, and is conducted on the most extensive liberal plan. Here all real objects from any part of the world, who have the misfortune to meet with accidental injuries, are immediately admitted without any recommendation whatever, and all proper objects recommended by a subscriber, are admitted

* JOSEPH BECK, of *Frenchay*, Esq.

admitted on Monday and Thursday weekly, and every assistance and comfort administer'd to alleviate their distress. Here the ablest physicians and surgeons attend regularly, and there is an apothecary in the house, who is supplied with every kind of medicines of the very best quality. The provisions and all other necessaries are the best that can possibly be procured; and proper nurses are appointed to take care of the sick. A charity so universal and benevolent, cannot fail to claim support from every individual possessed of ability, who has any feeling for the sufferings of humanity.

COLSTON's HOSPITAL, for maintaining and educating one hundred boys, on *St. Augustine's-Back*.

COLSTON's CHARITY SCHOOL, *Temple-street*, for clothing and teaching forty boys.

COLSTON's ALMS-HOUSE, *St. Michael's-hill*, for twelve men and twelve women.

St. JAMES's POOR-HOUSE, *Barr's street*, for twelve women.

QUEEN ELIZABETH's, likewise called the *City Hospital*, *Christmas-street*, for maintaining and educating from forty-four to fifty boys.

RED MAID's SCHOOL, *College Green*, for maintaining and instructing forty girls.

GIFT-HOUSE, *St. James's Back*, for six widows or maidens.

POOR-HOUSE, *St. James's Back*.

MERCHANTS' HOSPITAL, *King-street*, for nineteen seamen and twelve seamen's widows.

St. NICHOLAS' ALMS HOUSE, *King-street*, for sixteen elderly women.

SPENCER's ALMS-HOUSE, *Lewin's Mead*, for twelve persons upwards of fifty years old.

BURTON's ALMS-HOUSE, *Long-Row*, for sixteen widows.

MERCHANT-TAYLORS' HOSPITAL, *Merchant-street*, for nine persons.

ELBRIDGE's CHARITY SCHOOL, *St. Michael's Hill*, for teaching twenty-four girls to read, write, &c.

RIDLEY's

RIDLEY's ALMS-HOUSE, *Milk-street*, for five old bachelors and five old maids.

ALDERMAN STEVENS's ALMS-HOUSE, *Old Market*, for sixteen freemen's widows or daughters.

TRINITY, or **DIAL HOSPITAL**, *Old Market*, for twenty-two persons above fifty years old.

REDCLIFF and St. THOMAS CHARITY SCHOOL, *Pile-street*, for teaching forty boys to read, write, &c.

BAPTIST POOR-HOUSE, *Redcross-street*, for four aged persons.

BAPTIST POOR-HOUSE, *Milk-street*, for five old maids or ancient widows.

REDCLIFF-HILL-ALMS-HOUSE, *Redcliff-Hill*.

FORSTER's ALMS-HOUSE, *Steep-street*, *St. Michael's Hill*, for seven men and seven women, upwards of fifty years old.

PRESBYTERIAN CHARITY SCHOOL, *Stoke's-Croft*, for teaching thirty boys reading, writing, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN ALMS-HOUSE, *Stoke's Croft*, for twelve women.

REDCLIFF POOR-HOUSE, called *Roger Magdalen's of Nonney*, without *Temple-Gate*.

CHARITY SCHOOL, *Temple Back*, for teaching twenty-four girls to read and sew.

WEAVER's HALL, *Temple-street*, for four widows of the Master or Wardens of the Weavers' company.

ALDERMAN STEVENS's HOSPITAL, *Temple-street*, for twelve women, widows or daughters of freemen, of sixty years old, and upwards.

DOCTOR WHITE's HOSPITAL, *Temple-street*, for six men and six women.

The **TUCKER's HALL**, *Temple-street*, for six old persons, men or women.

ALL SAINTS' ALMS-HOUSE, *Tower-Lane steps*, for eight old women.

STRANGE's, or **St. JOHN's ALMS-HOUSE**, *Tower-Lane-steps*, for thirteen old women.

For the particulars of the foregoing charities, we refer our readers to a publication printed for *Thomas Mills*, which may be had of him, or the other booksellers in *Bristol*, price 1s.

Besides

Besides the above, there is **LAWFORD's GATE POOR HOUSE**, for the out-parish of St. *Philip and Jacob*.

Also the people called *Quakers* have a **WORK-HOUSE** for their poor.

A **DISPENSARY** for lying-in women, supported by voluntary subscriptions.

St. **MICHAEL's** and St. **AUSTIN's CHARITY SCHOOL**, for teaching and clothing twenty-five boys and girls.

There are likewise **SUNDAY SCHOOLS**, **BENEVOLENT SCHOOLS**, and a **MARINE SOCIETY**, established for putting apprentice and fitting out poor boys for the sea service.

Also a **MAGDALEN HOSPITAL** for penitent prostitutes, upon a similar plan to that in *London*, has lately been established in a healthy situation, at *Hook's-mill*, about a mile distant from the city, where a chapel has been erected, and a chaplain appointed for the performance of public divine service every Sunday at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon throughout the year, and at Six in the evening during the summer season.

Bristol had sixteen gates in 1671, as appears by a plan of it published in that year, of which there now remain only the following, viz.

TEMPLE GATE, the principal entrance into the city from *Bath*, *London*, and other places; was built in 1734. It is an elegant structure of free-stone, consisting of a large arch of sufficient height for loaded carriages to pass under: over the centre, on the south side, are the city arms; and on the north, next *Temple-street*, are the King's arms: and there is a postern on each side, for foot passengers.

St. **JOHN's GATE**, on which are erected the tower and spire of St. *John's-church*. Vide page 2.

BRIDEWELL has two gates, betwixt which is a prison for the confinement and correction of offenders. There is likewise another prison called **LAWFORD's GATE BRIDEWELL**, where those who have done any misdemeanour without the liberties of the city, and

in

in the county of *Glocester*, are committed and confined, previous to their being sent for trial to *Glocester*.

The CITY PRISON for felons and debtors is called NEWGATE. The gate, which has been lately taken down, was one of the principal entrances into the city and castle; it was very strong, and had a portcullis for its defence, as appeared by the grooves on the top of the arch, and on each side of the gate-way. The prison has been greatly improved and enlarged, so that it is now rendered as convenient and healthy as any prison in the kingdom: here is a decent chapel, and an ordinary appointed by the Corporation to perform divine service therein. Yet notwithstanding a Bill has lately been obtained by the Corporation for building and supporting a new gaol, to be erected near to the present one in *Castle-Green*.

There are seven squares in *Bristol*, viz.

QUEEN-SQUARE, which is the largest, is partly in the parish of *St. Nicholas*, and partly in the parish of *St. Stephen*, it includes seven acres and a quarter, the houses are all handsomely built, and have a noble appearance; on each of the four sides of the area is a spacious gravel walk, bordered with elms, and railed in from the carriage way. There are also walks across it at right angles, and from the middle of the four sides: In the centre upon a high pedestal is an equestrian statue of King *William the Third*, habited as a *Roman Cæsar*, his right arm is extended, and in his hand he holds a truncheon, which he points as if he were commanding; it is wholly of cast brass, done by Mr. *Rysbrack*, and is universally allowed by connoisseurs to be the best equestrian statue in this kingdom; it was set up in the year 1736, the Chamber of *Bristol* contributed 500l. towards the expence, the remainder was defrayed by voluntary subscriptions of the principal inhabitants.

On the North side of the Square is the *Custom-house*, the *Mansion-house*, and the *Excise-office*, which we have already noticed.

KING'S-SQUARE in the parish of *St. James*, is seated at the foot of *Kingdown-hill*, the ascent to which, from

this square is extremely steep; the houses are uniform and well built, the area is enclosed with rails, the walks are covered with gravel, and bordered with lime trees; it is kept remarkably clean and neat.

BRUNSWICK-SQUARE, and SAINT JAMES'S-SQUARE, are both in the parish of *St. Paul*, they contain very good houses, and are retired situations, especially the latter.

PORTLAND-SQUARE, now building, is likewise in the parish of *St. Paul*; the fronts of the houses are all of freestone, and when completed, will have a very magnificent appearance: On the East side in the centre, stands the Parochial-Church which we have noticed in page 46.

SOMERSET-SQUARE near *Redcliff-hill*, in the parish of *Bedminster*, is a pleasant healthy situation, bordering on the county of *Somerset*.

BERKELEY-SQUARE stands in the parish of *St. Augustine*, on a gentle slope on the north-east side of *Brandon-hill*; this square is lately erected, and some of the houses are not yet finished, it consists of three sides, which are of unequal length owing to the irregularity of the ground, but this defect is scarcely perceptible; the south-east side is open, and is the principal entrance to it; the houses are all elegantly built with freestone, and although seated on so very considerable an eminence, yet the ascent is easy; the situation is healthy, retired, and perfectly free from the hurry and noise of business, and is within 20 minutes walk of the *Exchange*, which circumstance renders it a desirable place for a town residence; Here, we cannot but regret that a street is now building across the south-east side, which is an obstruction to one of the richest and most picturesque prospects imaginable, had it not been for this impediment, we may venture to assert, that no town in *England* could have boasted of a square so pleasant; it commanded a near view of almost the whole city, with the country many miles beyond, and on a clear day, *Devonshire-Place*, on the hill rising above *Bath*, appeared distinct to the naked eye, also a profusion of villas, cottages, and other buildings, scattered among the distant trees, added grace

to the scenery, and made this spot, truly enchanting; pity it is, that the inhabitants here should have been deprived of a prospect so delightful.

There are two other squares in *Clifton parish*, near the *Hotwell*, and others now building, which being connected with the city, ought to be considered as part of its suburbs.

The COLLEGE-GREEN may not be improperly mentioned next; the situation is a pleasing eminence, the ground-plan is of a triangular figure, the walks are all of gravel, well laid out, and on each side are many stately elms, whose shade and refreshing coolness cause this place to be much frequented in the Summer evenings; the salubrity of the air, it being near the country, and yet but a small distance from the centre of the city, and the Quay, moreover being in the direct road to the *Hotwell*, make this place a desirable residence for valetudinarians and strangers. There are several considerable houses on this spot: On the South side of it stand the *Cathedral*, *St. Augustine's church*, and the old gate that formerly led to the Monastery; on the North side is *St. Mark's church*, commonly called the *Mayor's chapel*.

The QUAY is generally esteemed one of the finest mercantile havens in *Europe*; it is upwards of a mile in extent, reaching from *St. Giles's-Bridge* to *Bristol-Bridge*, and is all the way embanked by a firm wall coped with large hewn stone, from which to the front buildings is such a considerable breadth, without interruption, as to make it one continued wharf. It goes under several distinct names, that part of it from *Bristol-Bridge* to the turn of the river opposite *Redcliff-Parade*, is called the *Back*; and from hence following the course of the river downwards, is called the *Grove*; here is a dock dug out from the river, which will contain ten large ships; further on is also another similar dock; on the West side of this last is a building, erected on fourteen pillars of cast iron, called the *Great Crane*, used for loading and unloading ships lying at this dock; it is a curious piece of mechanism, constructed by the ingenious *Mr. Padmore*, and well worth observation: from hence to the mouth of the river *Froom*, is called the *Gibb*. All these parts of the Quay are

formed on the banks of the main river, called the *Avon*, which takes its rise from a spring near *Broad-Hindon*, in *Wiltshire*, about a mile from the head of the *Thames*; it runs by *Wootton-Basset*, *Chippenham*, *Melksham*, *Bradford*, *Bath*, and so on to *Bristol*; it is but a narrow river, being here scarcely more than 120 yards in breadth at high water, and at low water is almost dry, so that the ships and vessels then lie aground in a soft bed of mud; the spring tides rise here to the height of twenty feet and upwards, which is depth of water sufficient for ships of the greatest burthen and fully laden, to come up close to the walls, and there discharge their cargoes.—From hence, the river being joined by the *Froom*, passes on by the *Hotwell*, between the rocks of *St. Vincent*, and, in a serpentine course of about eight miles, discharges itself into the *Severn sea*.

What is called the QUAY, and by no other name, is formed on the East bank of the river *Froom*, which is a small stream that takes its rise near *Dodington*, in *Glocestershire*, thirteen miles East from *Bristol*. This river formerly ran through *Baldwin-street*, and emptied itself into the *Avon* at the upper end of the *Back* by *Bristol-Bridge*.—The present Quay was dug in the year 1247, the ground being purchased for the purpose of the Abbot *William Bradstone* and the Convent of *St. Augustine*, when the old course of the river was filled up, and the current turned into the present channel; the confluence of the two rivers being now at the point called *Gibb-Taylor*, from whence to *St. Giles's-Bridge* it is nearly half a mile in length, in a straight line. Here the greater number of shipping lie, and make a noble appearance; the vast quantities of different merchandize daily seen on the wharfs, are a convincing proof of the very great trade carried on in the port of *Bristol*. There are cranes erected in proper places for loading and unloading ships, which cranes are all numbered for the more readily finding any vessel lying near them; and opposite to the different parts of the Quay are several yards for building and repairing ships and other craft, which being near the centre of business, are very convenient for the inspection of Merchants, Captains, or any person concerned in naval works. And about a mile
from

from *Bristol*, on the left hand side of the road leading to the *Hotwell*, are *Champion's Docks*, where several ships of war have been built for the service of government, and many ships and vessels are continually building there for the Merchant's service; here are dry docks for compleating or repairing, of such magnitude as to hold a ship of 74 guns, and a wet dock, wherein forty sail of large vessels deeply laden, may at all times securely lye afloat. — From *St. Augustine's-Back* over the *Froom*, is a *Draw-bridge*, much admired for the simplicity of its construction; it requires only one person on each side of the river to raise it for the *Severn* trows and other vessels to pass through during the time of the tides; these trows are generally stationed between this and another bridge about two hundred yards higher up, called *St. Giles's*, which terminates the *Quay* on one end, as does *Bristol-Bridge* on the other.

Notwithstanding the great accommodation of the wharfs, and other conveniencies, for loading and unloading vessels at the *Quay-walls*; complaints have frequently arisen, that ships of burthen by lying aground, (although in a soft bed of mud,) when the tide is out to discharge their cargoes, have had their timbers so strained, that it was found necessary to send them into dock, to repair the damages sustained thereby; to remedy an evil of such magnitude, the society of *Merchant-Venturers*, have long had it in contemplation to dam up the river, of a sufficient depth, for the largest ships coming to this port to lie afloat, and discharge, or take in their cargoes; many plans, for effecting this purpose, with estimates of the expence of doing it, have been exhibited to the public by engineers and others, but at present the scheme remains undetermined.

BRISTOL BRIDGE is erected on the foundation of the old Bridge, which was begun to be taken down in the year 1760, and the present one, from a plan of Mr. *Bridges*, architect, was finished building, and opened the 17th of September, 1768. It is of hewn stone, brought from the quarries of *Courtfield*, bordering on the river *Wye* in *Monmouthshire*, and consists of three circular
arches

arches; their piers are forty-two feet long, and ten thick, the span of the centre arch is fifty feet, the two side arches are thirty-nine feet each: It has ballustrades of Portland-stone seven feet high, and a raised way on each side for foot passengers, secured from the carriage way by iron pillars and chains, at one end is a freestone building for the collector who receives the tolls: from this bridge are seen on the south-west side, *St. Nicholas* church and that part of the *Quay* called the *Back*, which is principally taken up by coasting vessels and market boats, and farther on, rising above the river, is a very neat range of houses, called *Redcliff-parade*, from whence there is a most extensive and delightful view of great part of the city, shipping, and country adjacent.

We cannot close our description of the several places worth observation in *Bristol*, without taking notice of *Brandon-hill*, as being within the liberties of the city. It is a mountain of a conic form, at least two hundred feet in perpendicular height from its base, rising almost unto a point, on the summit anciently stood a small chapel dedicated to *St. Brandon*; from hence the city is seen to the greatest advantage, for being so near it appears as it were a map, and there is a delightful view of the country for many miles round. The hill seems to be for the most part a rock covered with a thin stratum of earth, which in some places particularly towards the summits is quite bare: This rock for hardness and closeness of grain is nearly equal to Porphyry, though not susceptible of bearing a polish, as it is not of the marble kind; it is highly prized by artists for the purpose of grinding colours or hard substances, for which there is not any stone in the world superior to it; but the difficulty of sawing and working renders it so very expensive, that it is but rarely wrought. Around the sides quite up to the top grow large bushes, whereon the women are accustomed to dry their linen. In the civil wars this hill was fortified by the loyalists to defend the city against the rebel army commanded by *Fairfax* and *Cromwell*, part of the trenches yet remain. On the South side of the lower part is a pleasant

pleasant walk that leads from the *College-green* to *Clifton*, where a row of neat houses have been lately built called the *Queen's-parade*.

We have only further to remark, that no place in *England* is better regulated with respect to the police than *Bristol*, the city is every where well paved and lighted, and the lamps are kept burning their proper hours during the whole year.

Of the HOTWELL.

Its situation and discovery—nature and virtue of the water, and in what disorders the use of it is particularly recommended—description of CLIFTON—and of the country several miles round Bristol—in the course of which, every thing that is curious or worthy of observation are pointed out.

THE HOTWELL is distant one mile and a half westward from the city of *Bristol*, on the *Glostershire* side of the river *Avon*, in the parish of *Clifton*. The river here is scarcely if at all broader than at *Bristol*, and is almost dry at low water; but on the full and change of the moon the spring tides rise from the height of thirty to thirty-six feet perpendicular, so that there is sufficient depth of water for a seventy gun ship of war to pass up or down with safety; on each side of the river rises a most magnificent range of stupendous craggy rocks; those on the *Hotwell* side are called *St. Vincent's*, on the highest of which* was anciently a chapel dedicated to that Saint, who was a native of *Spain*, and suffered martyrdom at *Valencia*, anno 305, therefore the spring was formerly called *St. Vincent's well*. These rocks for the most part, when

* About one third of the way down this rock (where are now the remains of a windmill) is a large cavern, called *Giant's-hole*, it is supposed to have been an old hermitage, and originally to have communicated with the surface near the chapel.

when broken up, are of a brown or chocolate coloured marble, very hard, close grained, and on being struck with a hammer emit a strong sulphureous stench; when sawed into slabs, it appears beautifully variegated throughout with veins of white, bluish grey, yellow, or faint red; and as it bears a polish equal to any foreign marble, it is frequently used for chimney-pieces and other ornaments; but the greatest consumption is for making lime, for which purpose no stone in *England* is comparable with this, and what is dug in the vicinity for strength and whiteness, which excellent properties occasion a very great demand from abroad: The smaller stones which lie between the different strata of the rocks are used as ballast for ships, and for mending the streets and highways; there is a finer sort intermingled with shining spar, which being screened serves in lieu of gravel for walks in gardens and other places, and is superior to it in colour, and for uniting more firmly after rolling.

Here many quarry-men are daily employed in blowing up and rending the rocks with gunpowder, and it frequently happens on these occasions, that a huge fragment singly of many tons weight is thrown off, and falling with an increased velocity, makes the most horrible crash as it repeatedly strikes the precipice; this together with the loud report of the explosion, being re-echoed on every side by the surrounding cliffs, is awfully sublime and grand, emulating thunder.

As these rocks on one side of the river so perfectly coincide with the opposite (the strata of each running in correspondent parallels) most people concur in opinion that they were once united in the same body, and have been separated by some violent convulsion of nature. Possibly it may have happened at the general deluge. *James Lacy*, Esq. the designer of *Ranelagh-house* was consulted on the project of building a bridge of one arch, from rock to rock, over the river *Avon*; he thought it practicable, and offered to make a plan and estimate the expence of doing it, which if ever put in execution and perfected, will be the noblest bridge of one arch in the world; and as *Durdham-down* and *Leigh-down*, would thereby

thereby become connected, estates in the vicinity of the latter, would be worth double their present value: Mr. *Vick*, an eminent wine-merchant of *Bristol*, who died about thirty-nine years ago, bequeathed one thousand pounds towards this undertaking. We cannot but regret the prodigious havock that is daily making of these venerable rocks, by blowing them in pieces with gun-powder; their former majestic appearance and grandeur are thereby visibly decreased, and if this destructive practice be continued, the scheme for building the bridge will be rendered impracticable, and shortly those sublime wonders of nature the admiration of past ages, whose fame has excited thousands of strangers to visit the *Hotwell* and *Clifton*, and been a means of the inhabitants acquiring great wealth, will be wholly demolished—and “like the baseless fabrick of a vision, leave not a wreck behind!”

As lime-stone of the same quality may be readily procured on *Durdham-down* and elsewhere in the neighbourhood, it is generally to be wished that the *Society of Merchant-Venturers*, who are lords of the manor of *Clifton*, would no longer suffer any further demolition of these beautiful and magnificent objects.

Between the different strata of the rocks in crevices and small cavities are found those crystals called *Bristol-stones*, some of which are exceedingly clear, colourless, and brilliant, and of so hard a nature as to cut glass, whence they were called *Bristol diamonds*: We have seen some of them set in rings in their natural state, which had the appearance of being as well cut, and of as high a polish and lustre, as if they had been wrought by the most skilful lapidary; some few are found tinged with purple, and others yellow, these may not improperly be called *Bristol amethysts* and *topazes*.

In passing the shops we see exposed for sale pieces of stone incrustured with clusters of glittering forms resembling crystals, which the venders call *Bristol-stones*, but these incrustations are generally nothing but spar, of a quite different nature from the other, being soft, and if put into a fire soon become lime, while the true *Bristol stone*

suffers no alteration thereby; however they answer well enough for decorating grottos and the like purposes.

The criterion by which to distinguish the true *Bristol* stones from spar is, that if an attempt be made to cut glass with spar, it being soft breaks, also if it be put into a fire it presently calcines into lime; aquafortis likewise corrodes it, but takes no effect on crystal; and the shoots of spar are triangular or pentangular, but those of crystal are hexagonal and terminate in a point.

Was it not that the river exhibits a muddy appearance, imagination could not form any thing more enchanting and beautiful than the views about the *Hotwell*, whether seen from below, or from the summit of the cliffs; the richness and grandeur of the scene are inconceivable; in some places the rocks rise venerably majestic, perpendicular, or overhanging, craggy, and bare; in others clothed with the most luxuriant shrubs and stately trees, all rising one above the other in their wildest state, displaying the greatest variety of verdure, accompanied with every hue, and elegance of colour, that Nature could bestow on her most favourite productions, to gratify the eye or charm the sense; the ground also on which we tread abounds with a variety of rare flowers, aromatic plants, and other herbaceous productions, not to be met with in any other part of *England*, here grow spontaneously, and the air being perfumed with their refreshing fragrance, the valetudinarian seems to breathe new life, and to enjoy again the blessings that await returning health and cheerfulness: From the bottom of these cliffs, on the East brink of the river, issues the *Bristol Hotwell-water*, so deservedly esteemed for its efficacy in a variety of disorders. The spring arises out of an aperture in the solid rock, about ten feet above the surface of the river at low water, and is computed to discharge about forty gallons in a minute. Tradition tells us that it was at first discovered by some sailors passing up and down the river in their boats, and that they used it outwardly for scorbutic complaints, and healing old sores; on this account it was that some persons made a kind of brick reservoir for it, which was paved at the bottom, and in
this

this state it remained till the beginning of the last century. What first rendered this water so famous, was a circumstance that happened about the year 1680, when some persons of consequence in *Bristol* afflicted with the diabetes died, notwithstanding the Faculty had tried every means in their power to conquer the disorder; therefore this terrible disease was deemed incurable; One *William Gagg*, a baker, who lived in *Castle-street*, being seized with it, was despaired of by all that knew him; but he one night dreaming that he drank plentifully of the *Hotwell water*, and was wonderfully relieved by it; following the impulse of his dream, he the next morning tried it, and found it to answer his wish so effectually, that on continuing the use of it a few days he came abroad, and recovered to the great surprise of every body who knew him. This one remarkable instance was sufficient to recommend the water to others labouring under the same complaint, and accordingly it was found to answer expectation. From this time the virtues of the spring becoming more generally known, increased in reputation, and was so much frequented by strangers, that in 1690 the Corporation of *Bristol* thought it worth their notice, and Sir *John Knight*, the Mayor, endeavoured to have it enclosed in such manner as to prevent the tide from mixing with it; for this purpose a stone work was raised to a greater height than the tides ever rose to, but this occasioned such a vast weight of water in the enclosure, as to change the course of the spring, and it was in danger of being lost. In 1695 the Society of Merchant Venturers of *Bristol* who are lords of the manor of *Clifton*, granted a building lease to Sir *Thomas Day*, *Robert Yates*, *Thomas Callowhill*, and other citizens, and they recovering the spring, erected the *Hotwell-house*, and made a foundation for placing pumps, whereby the water might be raised to the height of thirty feet; they also contrived pipes for the waste water of the spring to run into the river; in these pipes are valves, which remain open to let the water out, but shut against any that would force its way in; this it was thought would effectually answer the purpose of keeping the spring pure and unadulterate, yet the high

tides still continue to get admission, as it is imagined through some undiscoverable fissures in the rock, and they are obliged for some time after the ebbing of every tide, to pump out all the water that was fouled on its rising.— It is generally observed that neither the seasons of the year, nor changes of weather, cause any alteration either as to quantity or quality, only that sometimes after long and heavy rains it is a little discoloured and colder than usual; this is doubtless occasioned by the rain making its way through some crevices of the rock, and falling in with the spring as it rises; but in an hour or two after the ceasing of such hard rains, the water again becomes pure and recovers its pristine taste and warmth, which shews that the grand receptacle from whence it flows, is no way disturbed by it; and it is natural to suppose that in its passage through such a vast bed of rocks, over different strata, and among such a variety of mineral and other substances, it must be impregnated with their several virtues.*

Many experiments have been made to discover the distinguishing properties of this water by several eminent physicians and others; from repeated trials it has been found that *Fahrenheit's* thermometer stood at fifty degrees in the common spring-water of the neighbouring rock-house;

* A circumstance worthy of remark, happened at the Hotwell, on the 1st of Nov. 1755, when without any apparent cause, the water suddenly became very red, and withal so extremely turbid, that it could not be drank; many conjectures were formed to account for this phenomenon. A Gentleman present desired the company particularly to notice the day, because he was firmly of opinion that it was the effect of a violent concussion some where at that time, which probably they might soon hear of: His opinion was shortly after confirmed by the dreadful catastrophe at Lisbon, which city was nearly destroyed by an earthquake on that very day: The water of the Hotwell continued to run foul a long while ere it recovered its wonted purity.

It is further remarkable, that a well of exceeding clear soft water, situate in a field belonging to Mr. John Harrison, near St. George's-church, in Kingwood, was also affected at the same time; the water therein became black as ink, and continued unfit for use nearly a fortnight; it was then thought to be occasioned by a strata of coal contiguous to it; there are two other wells in the same field, one of them very deep, and the water so hard as to curdle milk, the other shallow, neither of which underwent any visible alteration.

house; the water of the *Hotwell*, taken immediately from the pump, raised it to 76 degrees, warm milk from the cow to 89, and as the heat of a healthy person seldom exceeds the degree of 96, it follows that the *Bristol* water is little more than three-fourths of the human heat; the Hot-bath at *Bath*, raised the thermometer to 114 degrees, and the Cross-bath there to 107.

The water of the *Hotwell*, beheld in a glass, appears perfectly pellucid, sparkling and abounding with air bubbles, which are continually rising from the bottom and sides to the surface, as if in a state of fermentation; and is of a whitish colour, which gradually goes off as it grows cold, nor can it afterwards by any heat of fire ever be raised to the like colour again; this plainly indicates that something very subtile is contained therein, not recoverable by art: Hence to have it in perfection it must be drank at the spring, where it has a delicate, soft, milky taste, beyond that of any other medicinal water in the known world, though in reality it is hard, and will not dissolve soap equably, but curdles into white masses; neither will it wash linen, or extract tea so well as common water; but if it be exposed to the open air for three weeks or a longer time, it will answer those purposes as well as the best common water; it leaves a sensation of dryness upon the palate, but is perfectly without smell, very pleasing and grateful to the stomach, cooling, and quenches thirst.

On evaporation it is found to contain an earth, resembling levigated pearls; so subtile and fine that no art can imitate it; suspended by means of fixed air, together with vitriolic and a small portion of marine salts.

Doctor Higgins, one of the first lecturers and teachers of Chymistry, in *London*, having been at great pains particularly to analyze this water, says, that a Winchester gallon contains

	dwt.	grs.
Of calcareous earth combined with vitriolic acid	0	8½
in the form of selenite,		
Of calcareous earth combined with acidulous gas,	1	12¾
Of marine salt of magnesia,	0	5¼
Of sea salt,	0	6½
	2	9

It moreover contains eight ounce measures of acidulous gas, beyond the quantity retained by the calcareous earth in the heat of boiling water, and two ounce measures of air, equal if not superior to atmospheric air in purity.

It has not any animal, vegetable, or sulphureous particles, so that being void of the seeds of corruption, it receives no taint through length of time, or alteration of climate, but retains its purity in whatever part of the world it is sent to, which occasions so great a demand for it abroad, that there are few places now where it is not to be procured. To those who cannot have recourse to the fountain-head, we recommend as the best method, preparatory to its being drank, to place a bottle of the *Bristol* water in a pan, first drawing the cork (the pan should be as deep as the bottle is high) then having ready a bottle of boiling water, pour it into the pan quite up to the neck; let the bottle stand therein a few minutes, and it will communicate to it very nearly the same degree of heat it had when taken from the spring; by this means it is rendered more agreeable to the taste, and its virtues receive greater powers of exertion.

Having had recourse to the most approved authors that have hitherto treated on the *Bristol* water to assist us in the knowledge of its several virtues, and in what disorders it is esteemed the most beneficial, we find it strongly recommended in consumptions, weakness of the lungs, and all cases attended with hectic fever and heat; in uterine and other internal hæmorrhages, in immoderate discharge of the menses, in old diarrhæas and dysenteries, in the fluor albus, in gleets, and the diabetes, for which it is extolled as a specific, and in other cases where the secretions are too much increased and the humours too thin, in the stone and gravel, in the strangury, in colliquative sweats, in scorbutic and similar cases, in colics, in the gout and rheumatism, loss of appetite and indigestion, and in many other diseases; externally it is also of great use in sore and inflamed eyes, in scrofulous and cancerous ulcers, and other similar cases.

Doctor Keir says, "It has been found that consumptions, even in their last stages, when the obstructed parts of the lungs

lungs were come to suppuration, and an ulcer was manifest, when the body has been wasted to a skeleton, when nocturnal sweats were profuse, and even colliquative diarrhoeas were common, a sudden stop has been put to the rapid career; the symptoms gradually mitigated, and a recovery at last obtained by the regular and long continued use of this water, and a strict milk diet." And in scorbutic and convulsive colics, spasms, and convulsions, the Doctor informs us the water has succeeded beyond imagination. Also in the diabetes he says, "But among all the remedies hitherto recommended in the cure of a diabetes, none comes up to the medicinal hot waters of *Bristol*; these have of late years been reputed almost a specific in this distemper, and certainly not without reason, since daily experience proclaims the truth." And further he tells us, that "In general, the use of these waters is both innocent and safe, notwithstanding their powerful virtues; the patients in most cases may drink freely of them, and without reserve; and though it is not always so, yet if any one will venture without directions, I know of no medicinal water, in the use of which a person may with less risk be his own physician."

The proper season for drinking is the warmer months, for although the heat of the water is not altered by the seasons, yet is their use much more advantageous in Summer than in Winter; because then perspiration is more free, and the operation of the water is greatly promoted by the warmth of the weather; whereas in Winter the external cold, especially in weak people, suppresses perspiration, hinders the alterative quality of the waters, and throws them off without effect by the sensible excretions. Add to this that in Summer there are more opportunities, and better conveniencies for the free enjoyment of the air, and use of exercise, which in many distempers contribute not a little to the cure.

As to any previous preparation, where the particular circumstances of the distemper do not otherwise require it, very little is necessary. A gentle vomit of ipecacuanha, or laxative of rhubarb and cassia, may be of service to cleanse away the impurities and phlegm lodging in the
first

first passages, which might otherwise be carried into the circulation with the water, and there do mischief. In some cases, as scurvies, gouts, and rheumatisms, brisker purges may be requisite; and in the course of drinking, various indications may occur, about which no particular directions can be given.

The usual method of drinking the water is to go to the Pump-room in the morning and drink a glass of it, which contains a full half pint, and then to sit down with the company in the room half an hour; a band of music plays every morning during the season, for the support of which each person that chooses it, subscribes five shillings. For those who prefer exercise to sitting still, there is a colonade with shops erected under the rocks, and a gravel walk shaded with trees by the side of the river, which has been considerably extended, so that the invalid has an opportunity of a pleasant and dry walk in the wettest weather, or of a cool and shady one in the warmest season; add to which, if it be at the time of the tide's coming in or going out, they will be agreeably entertained with seeing the variety of vessels that are continually passing by. When the half hour is expired, another such glass is to be drank; and about five o'clock in the afternoon the like quantity to be repeated, and in the same manner. This is to be continued for the first two or three days, after which the water may be increased to three glasses in the morning before breakfast, staying half an hour between each, and as much in the afternoon. These six glasses a day are generally the common quantity each person drinks during their stay at the *Hotwell*, which is so far from being thought a task, that it is done with avidity, as being so very grateful and pleasant to the taste.

There are some few, on their first drinking the water, finding it astringent in the bowels, discontinue it; others have complained of its flying up into their heads, and being alarmed thereat, have also left it off; but a little perseverance in those cases would have set all to rights, and convinced them that they had not any thing to fear from those seeming effects. Many also who have drank
the

the water for some time, without any apparent advantage, have imagined that they received no benefit, and have gone away as they supposed unrelieved; but the good effects of the water, though slow, are sure, and they have found the advantage some time after, and repented their not having made a longer stay.

It is a fact well known, and much to be lamented, that of the many consumptive patients continually coming to the *Hotwell*, there are few who are not past all remedy before their arrival, and are only sent thither when their lungs are in such state, that nothing less than the creation of new ones could effect a recovery. We do not wish to cast any reflection on the gentlemen of the faculty whose advice they have consulted, but we are afraid it is too often a practice with some not to part with a patient, whilst they have the least probability of success; when they find their art ineffectual, and the case desperate, then, and not till then, the physician consigns his patient to the *Bristol Hotwell* to try the effect of the water, by which he avoids the imputation of their dying under his hands: Whereas, had they been sent hither at the first, in all probability the water alone, or with very little assistance, would have wrought a cure; and we doubt not, but that multitudes of those whom consumptions have carried off, might have been saved had they applied in time.

The water at the *Hotwell* is equally good all the year, though during the Winter there are few, except invalids, that remain there; strangers who come either for health or pleasure, commonly arrive about the beginning of May, from which time to the end of September, there is generally a great resort of company, therefore that is termed the season. We may with truth affirm, that there is not any public place in the kingdom, where there are better accommodations of every kind for their reception; the provisions of every sort, are plentiful and reasonable; the vegetable productions, early and excellent; and for those who cannot walk, or prefer riding, there is the finest country in the world either for carriages or on horseback; the *Downs* are near and spacious, the access to

them easy, and the exercise is enjoyed in a pure air, enlivened by the most agreeable prospects on every side. From hence is seen the *Bristol* river quite down to *King-road* or the *Severn* sea, with the ships and vessels continually moving or lying at anchor, and on the other side the view is terminated by the lofty mountains in *Wales*.

At about three quarters of a mile's distance from the *Hotwell*, lower down on the same side of the river, is the *New Hotwell*. The water here is supposed to possess the same virtues as the other; but as there is only a single house, and no convenience for company, it is but little frequented, therefore the water issuing from this spring is for the most part vended for foreign use.

No person need be at a loss for amusement during their residence at the *Hotwell*: Excursions are often made down the river in boats, and sometimes musical parties go down as far as *Portsmouth*, who generally take a cold collation with them, and going on shore dine in the woods which are exceedingly rural, shady, and pleasant, and from the different openings command a fine view of the *Bristol Channel* as far as the *Holms* Islands, the *Welsh* mountains opposite, and the country adjacent; here they stay and regale themselves till the flooding of the tide, and then return; the effect of the music on the water, especially when re-echoed from the rocks, is enchanting, and inspires the most agreeable sensations. There are also two very large elegant public rooms; the one called the *Old* or *Upper Long-Room*, kept by *J. Barton*; the other, on the opposite side called the *Lower*, or *New Long-Room*, kept by *J. Ferry*.—At these rooms are public breakfasts during the season every Monday and Thursday alternately, with cotillions and country dances, for which each person pays 1s. 6d.—The balls are on Tuesdays. Subscription for walking in the rooms and gardens, and reading the newspapers is 5s. and for the balls one guinea at each room. Subscribers to the balls are allowed two tickets, which admit two ladies: Non-subscribers 5s. each ball. *William Pennington*, Esq. presides at this place as Master of the Ceremonies, and is distinguished in the rooms by wearing a medallion and ribbon. This gentleman was inducted to office in 1785, under the

the patronage of the Archbishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Cloyne, and with the unanimous voice of a numerous circle of nobility and gentry. His office, like that at Bath, is attended with emolument as well as honour; every stranger who visits the *Hotwells* paying him an acknowledgment for his attention. Soon after his induction to office, he directed that regulations should be hung up in the rooms for preserving the dignity of the public entertainments, viz.

The Master of the Ceremonies, whose inclination coincides with his duty to conduct the entertainments of this place with proper decorum, yet without unnecessary restraint, requests the favour of the company to attend to the following rules:

1st. That a certain row of seats be set apart at the upper end of the room, for ladies of precedence, and foreigners of fashion.

2d. That every lady who has a right to precedence, deliver her card to the Master of the Ceremonies on her entering the room.

3d. That no gentleman appear with a sword or with spurs in these rooms, or on a ball night in boots.

4th. That after a lady has called her dance, her place in the next is at the bottom; and for the future it is to be understood that no lady of rank can avail herself of it, after the country dances are begun.

5th. That on ball nights, when minuets are danced, ladies who intend dancing there, will sit in a front row, for the convenience of being taken out and returning to their places.

6th. That on all occasions ladies are admitted to these rooms in hats, not excepting the balls given to the Master of the Ceremonies.

7th. That the subscription-balls will begin as soon as possible after seven o'clock, and conclude at eleven, on account of the health of the company.

8th. It is earnestly requested, that when a lady has gone down the dance, she will be so polite, as not to retire till it is concluded.

W. PENNINGTON.

Having now gone through what particularly relates to the *Hotwell*, we proceed to a description of the country

for some miles round *Bristol*, and shall begin with *Clifton*, as being the parish in which the *Hotwell* is situated, from whence to the city a range of houses reaches almost the whole way by the side of the river, and is the general road for carriages.

CLIFTON is universally allowed to be one of the most agreeable, healthy, and pleasant villages in the kingdom; the air is so remarkably pure and salubrious as to occasion its being stiled the Montpellier of *England*; it lies in the hundred of *King's-Barton*; is situated on the South and West of a cliff or hill (whence its name) one mile westward of the city of *Bristol*, over great part of which it commands a very pleasing prospect, as also of the ships and vessels that on the flood and ebb tides sail up and down the *Avon*.—On the opposite shore the well cultivated lands of *Somersetshire* present themselves in a very beautiful landscape, rising gradually four or five miles from the verge of the river to the top of *Dundry-hill*, whereon is a high tower, serving with many the purpose of a barometer, it being commonly enveloped with mist, so as scarcely to be visible against rain, but on the contrary, if it is seen clear and distinct, it denotes that it will be a fine day. *Clifton church* stands upon the crown of the hill, it has nothing remarkable or worth observation; service is performed therein every Sunday morning and afternoon; but on account of the great increase of buildings, and as it was adjudged to be too far distant for invalids residing at or near the *Hotwell*, and for those who have not the convenience of a carriage, a chapel has been erected near *Dowry-Square*, which, having no endowment, is supported by a voluntary subscription of the inhabitants, and strangers who occasionally come hither and frequent this chapel, for the payment of a minister and clerk, to officiate therein: In this chapel we remark an elegant monument, in which is the following inscription:

Near this Place are deposited
the Remains of *SARAH STONHOUSE*,
the second Wife of *JAMES STONHOUSE*, M. D.
more than twenty Years

Physician to the NORTHAMPTON INFIRMARY:

And afterwards

Rector of GREAT and LITTLE CHEVEREL in *Wiltshire*.

Come,

Come, Resignation! wipe the human Tear
 Domestic Anguish drops o'er Virtue's Bier;
 Bid selfish Sorrow hush the fond Complaint,
 Nor from the God she lov'd detain the Saint.
 Truth, Meekness, Patience, honour'd Shade! were thine,
 And holy Hope, and Charity divine:
 Tho' *these* thy forfeit Being could not save,
 Thy *Faith* subdu'd the Terrors of the Grave.
 Oh! if thy *living* Excellence could teach,
 Death has a loftier Emphasis of Speech:
 In Death thy last, best Lesson still impart,
 And write, PREPARE TO DIE, on every Heart.

HANNAH MORE.

She died December 10, 1788,
 Aged 55 Years.

BE SERIOUS.

☞ The following anecdotes are well known, and shew the *Importance* of the words BE SERIOUS.

When that *eminent Christian*, the learned GROTIUS, lay on his death-bed, an intimate friend desir'd, that *in his great wisdom*, he would give him *some advice* how he might so live, as to secure future happiness: To whom GROTIUS only said "BE SERIOUS."

ARCHIAS, a Lacedemonian, while at a Banquet, receiv'd a letter, which the messenger intreated him to read *immediately*, as it was on SERIOUS business. He reply'd "I will think on SERIOUS things *to-morrow*." But *that night* he was murder'd; which he might have prevented, had he been SERIOUS; and not *delay'd* to read the letter, which gave the intelligence of a *design* to murder him.

The Editor has been favoured with the following lines written by the Husband of a Lady who died of a Consumption at the *Hotwell*, her name and place of interment he is unacquainted with, but from the truly pathetic spirit which they breathe, he is induced to insert them here:

Whoe'er like me, with trembling anguish brings,
 His heart's whole treasure to fair Bristol's springs;
 Whoe'er like me, to sooth disease and pain,
 Shall pour these salutary springs in vain;
 Condemn'd like me, to hear the faint reply,
 To mark the fading cheek, the sinking eye,
 From the chill'd brow to wipe the damps of death;
 And watch in dumb despair the short'ning breath;
 If chance directs him to this artless line,
 Let the sad mourner know his pangs were mine:
 Ordain'd to lose the partner of my breast,
 Whose virtue warm'd me, and whose beauty blest'd,

Fram'd

Fram'd every tie, that binds the soul, to prove,
 Her duty friendship, and her friendship love—
 But yet remembering that the parting sigh,
 Appoints the just to slumber, not to die,
 The starting tear I check'd, I kiss'd the rod,
 And not to earth resign'd her, but to God.

There is also a neat building called *Hope-Chapel* adjoining to Hope-square, much frequented by those belonging to Lady Huntingdon's society.

The delightful situation of *Clifton*, has long since tempted several persons of large fortune to make it their principal residence, and others continuing to follow the example, has occasioned the hill to be almost every where covered with respectable mansions, most of them built with freestone in a very elegant stile, and well deserving attention: Here are also a great number of handsome houses built purposely for lodgings. Nearly adjoining the *Hotwell* is a range of elegant houses lately built, called *Vincent's Parade*; at a small distance is *Dowry-Square*, and for those who choose a gentle elevation, there is *Albemarle-Row*, *Hope-Square*, and above are others still higher, rising in every gradation to the top of *Clifton-hill*, where are several airy pleasant houses that command a fine prospect of the country round; further on are *Boyce's-Buildings*, *Rodney-Place*, *Richmond-Place*, *York-Buildings*; and on *Clifton-Down* is *Sion-Row*, with an incredible number of other new buildings; which would take up too much room to particularize; we shall only observe that in general they are convenient comfortable dwellings, genteelly fitted up, and well suited to the purpose of such as come to the *Hotwell* for pleasure only, as well as for those who resort thither for the benefit of the waters and re-establishment of their health. The general price paid for lodgings, either at the *Hotwells* or *Clifton*, is 10s. a week for each room from the 25th of March to the 29th of September, from which time to the 25th of March again, is only 5s. each room; servants rooms half price: And for those who choose to board, the usual price is 16s. a week each person, over and above what is paid for lodging; this at all seasons of the year: Servants are boarded at half price.

Of the many principal houses at *Clifton* we shall only point out three, as being most particularly interesting, and worth the observation of strangers.

On the South side, opposite to the church, is Mrs. *Goldney's*; celebrated for a *grotto*, composed of a vast variety of the most rare and curious shells, which have been collected and brought hither from almost every part of the globe; these are all displayed in a very beautiful manner, and the interstices are every where enriched with *Bristol* and other stones, different kinds of spar, mundic, metallic ores, fossils, and petrefactions.—The floor is paved with a very fine mosaic brick, made for the purpose; at the upper end, in a cavity, is the statue of a river god, leaning upon an urn, out of which issues a translucent stream of water, supplied by means of a small fire-engine; this runs murmuring over some rough stones, partly into the hollow of a large escallop or oyster shell, said to weigh near three hundred pounds, and from over its indented brim, the water in pleasing gentle rills, falls into a reservoir beneath, wherein are placed several gold and silver fish. Here is also another cavity intended to represent a lion's den, and in it two figures of that animal, a male and female, well executed. From the *grotto* is a subterraneous passage that leads to one of the finest terrace walks in *England*. Here such a continued variety of rich and beautiful views present themselves to the eye, that the most fertile imagination can form no idea of. The gardens are extensive, kept in excellent order, and although in the old taste, are much admired; here fountains are seen supplied with water by the same fire-engine; and a large canal, wherein a great number of gold and silver fish present themselves in fine weather. On the sides are grass plats, and avenues decorated with statues, and bordered with lofty trees, whose verdure affords a cool refreshing shade in the most sultry season of the year.

A little to the north-east of Mrs. *Goldney's*, is a capital house, built by *Paul Fisher*, Esq. now inhabited by Mrs. *Cross*. It was designed by Mr. *Ware*, and the plan and elevation published in his *System of Architecture*.

We

We will now pass by the other several houses that grace *Clifton-hill*, and leaving the church on the right hand proceed to *Clifton-Down*; in the road thereto are many elegant buildings; at the farther end, on the East side as you enter the Down, is a house that belonged to the late Sir *William Draper*, now inhabited by *William Miles*, Esq. which we remark for having on the right hand as you view it, an *obelisk* of freestone, with this inscription on the base:

Gulielmo Pitt, Comiti de Chatham.

Hoc Amicitiae Testimonium,

Simul et Honoris publici Monumentum,

Posuit Gulielmus Draper.

And on the left hand, is a *cenotaph*, consisting of a raised tomb, supporting a large vase, with an urn at the top, well executed in freestone: On the side of the vase are the following elegant verses:

SISTE GRADUM, SI QUÆ EST BRITONUM TIBI CURA, VIATOR,
SISTE GRADUM; VACUO RECOLAS INSCRIPTA SEPULCRO
TRISTIA FATA VIRUM, QUOS BELLICUS ARDOR E'U'UM
PROH DOLOR! HAUD UNQUAM REDITUROS, MISIT AD ORBEM:
NEC TIBI SIT LUCRE PUDOR, SI FORTE TUORUM
NOMINA NOTA LEGAS, SED CUM TERRAQUE MARIQUE.
INVICTOS HEROUM ANIMOS, ET FACTA REVOLVAS
SI PATRIÆ TE TANQAT AMOR, SI FAMA BRITANNUM,
PARCE TRIUMPHALES LACRYMIS ASPERGERE LAUROS.
QUIN SI ASIÆ PENETRARE SINUS, ATQUE ULTIMA GANGIS
PANDERE CLAUSTRA PARES, INDOSQUE LACEPSERE BELLO,
EX HIS VIRTUTEM DISCAS, VERUMQUE LABOREM;
FORTUNAM EX ALIIS.

And beneath on a table:

Sacred

To the Memory of those departed Warriors
of the Seventy-Ninth Regiment

By whose Valour, Discipline, and Perseverance,
The French Land Forces in Asia
were first withstood and repulsed;

The Commerce of Great Britain preserved;
Her Settlements rescued from impending Destruction.

The

The memorable Defence of Madrafs,
 The decisive Battle of WANDEWASH,
 Twelve strong and important Fortresses,
 Three superb Capitals
 ARCOT, PONDICHERY, MANILLA,
 And the PHILLIPINE ISLANDS,
 are lasting Monuments of their Military Glory.
 Their generous Treatment
 of a vanquished Enemy
 Exhibits an illustrious Example
 of true Fortitude and Moderation,
 worthy of being transmitted
 to latest Posterity,
 That future Generations may know
 Humanity is the Characteristic
 of BRITISH CONQUERORS.

The sides of the table are inscribed with the names of
 the officers of the seventy-ninth regiment who fell in *Asia*.
 Field-Officers, . . . C. Brereton, J. Moore.

Captains, Knutall, Stewart, Wingfield, Delaval,
 Chrisholm, Cheshyre, Upfield, Strahan,
 Muir, Moore.

Lieutenants, . . . Whaley, G. Browne, Hopkins, Robinson,
 T. Browne, Le Grand, Winchelsea, Ros-
 ton, Campbell, Fryer, Turner, Richbell,
 Bouchier, Busteed, Hardwick.

Ensigns, Collins, Vassette, La Tour, Horler, Mac
 Mahon.

Surgeons, Smith, Atherton.

At the ends of the tomb, in small oval tables, is the
 following :

Siege of *Madrafs* raised, Feb. 17, . . . 1759

Conjeveran taken by storm, April 13, . . . 1759

Battle of *Wandewash* gained, Jan. 22, . . . 1760

Arcot recovered, Feb. 10, . . . 1760

Corical taken, April 5, . . . 1760

The lines of *Pondicherry* stormed, Sep. 10, . . . 1760

Pondicherry surrendered, Jan. 16, . . . 1761

Manilla taken by storm, Oct. 6, . . . 1762

On *Clifton-Down* there are ancient fortifications and intrenchments, where the remains of a *windmill* now stand, and coins of the later Roman Emperors have frequently been found hereabouts; and on the other side of the river are the remains of two Roman Camps, which are separated by a deep glen; they are each of great extent and circular, the southmost which is next *Rownham*, consists of three Ramparts of considerable height, composed of stones cemented with lime, and appears to have had two entrances: The other Camp next *Leigh*, has also three Ramparts, which are made with loose stones only. At this day those venerable entrenchments have an august appearance and are well worth observation, but the obscurity of their situation on the top of a precipice near the confines of a wood, distant from any public road, is the reason why they are so little known, and so seldom visited. These are all supposed to have been the works of the Roman soldiers under *Ostorius*, who caused fortifications to be raised in many places along that river, above and below *Bristol*, and might be the reason why the Britons gave the name of * *Caer Oder*, i. e. *Castrum Ostery*, to that city.

St. Vincent's rocks and their neighbourhood are known to produce a variety of plants, either peculiar to the place, or very rarely to be met with elsewhere; the following is a more correct list than has yet appeared. We have arranged them alphabetically under the Linnæan names, to which are added the English ones, also where they are to be found, and at what season of the year; together with references to the best plates; this method we thought would in general be more acceptable to our readers than if we had classed them after the manner of *Linnaeus*.

ÆGLOPS, (now *Rottboellia incurvata*; Sea hard grass. By the river side. *June to August*. Hist. Oxon. viii. 2. 8.

ALOPECURUS, panicus. Bearded fox tail grass. *St. Vincent's rock. June to August*. Schreb. 20. 3.

ANETHUM, fœniculum. Fennel. Saint Vincent's rock. *July and August*. Sheldrake. 15.

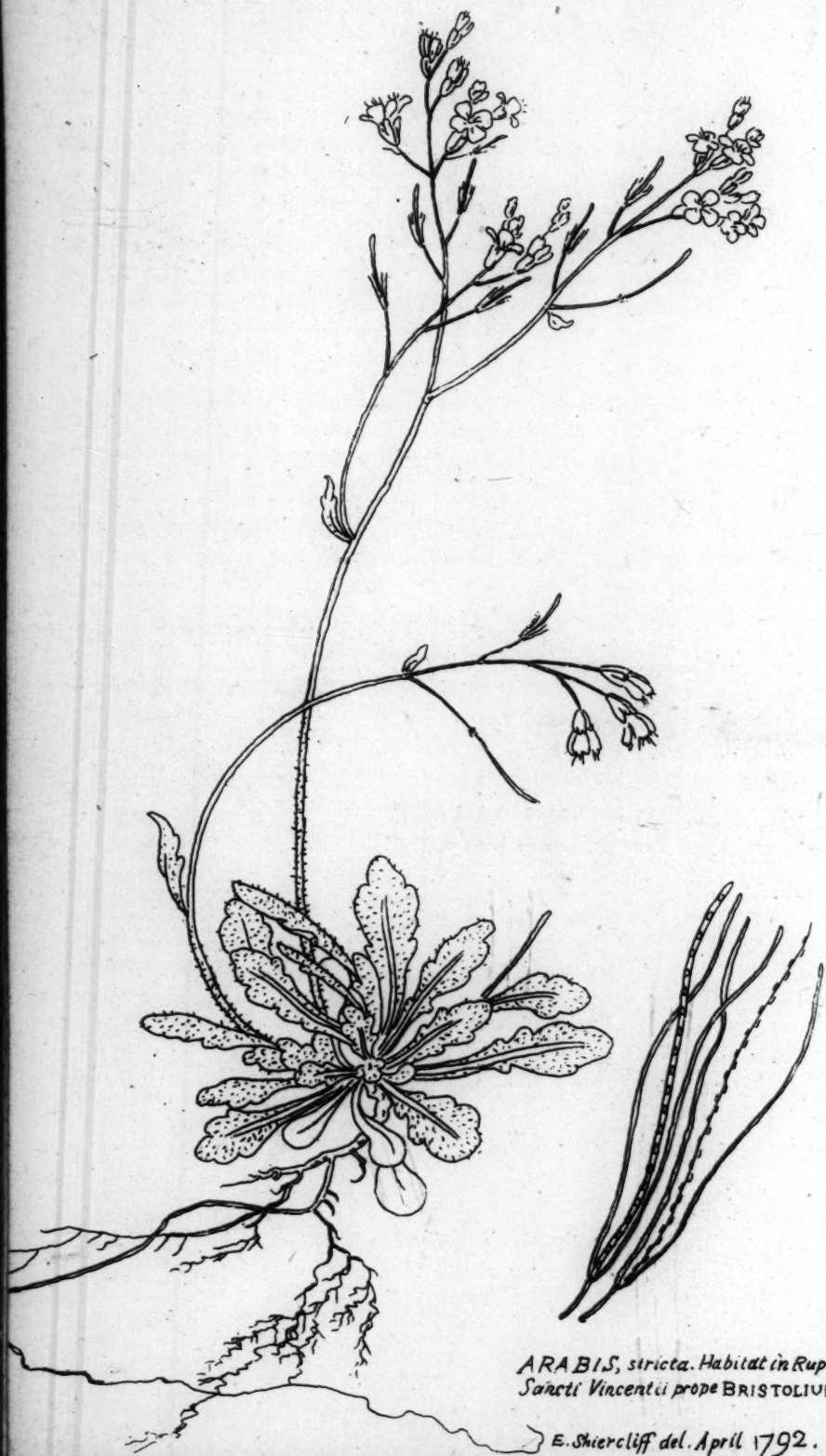
ANTIRRHINUM, cymbalaria. Ivyleav'd toadflax. Walls about Clifton. *June to September*. Fl. Londinens. 1. 10.

ANTIRRHINUM, minus. Least toad flax. *St. Vincent's rocks. June to September*. Fl. Londinens. v. 50.

AQUILEGIA,

II MA 61





ARABIS, stricta. Habitat in Rupibus
Sancti Vincentii prope BRISTOLIUM.

E. Shiercliff del. April 1792.

- AQUILEGIA**, vulgaris. Columbines. St. Vincent's rocks. *June*. Fl. dan. 695.
- ***ARABIS**, stricta. Upright Arabis, or Rough wall-creffe. The rocks on the Leigh side of the river. *March to May*. Icon nostra.
- ARENARIA**, rubra. Purple flowered chickweed, sandwort, or sea spurry. By the river side. *June to August*. Fl. dan. 740.
- ARENARIA**, tenuifolia. Fine leav'd chickweed or sandwort. Foot of St. Vincent's rock. *June and July*. Fl. dan. 389.
- ASPARAGUS**, officinalis. Common Sparagus. Meadow below Cook's-Folly. *July and August*. Fl. dan. 805.
- ASPLENIUM**, ceterach. Spleenwort. Common on walls. *May to September*. Bolton's Filices Tab. 12.
- ASPLENIUM**, ruta muraria. White spleenwort, or maidenhair. Common on walls. *June to September*. Fl. dan. 190.
- BRYUM**, extinctorium. Extinguisher, or Conic bryum. Various places on St. Vincent's rocks. *Oct. to Aug.* following. Dillen Hist. Musc. t. 45. fig. 8.
- BRYUM**, pomifor. Apple bryum. On the rocks in Leigh-wood, rare. *March and April*. Dillen Hist. Musc. t. 44. fig. 1.
- BUPLEURUM**, tenuissimum. Least thorow-wax, or hare's ear. In the meadows below Cook's-Folly. *July and Aug.* Hist. Oxon. ix. 12. 4.
- CARDUUS**, acaulis. Dwarf thistle. St. Vincent's rock. *July*. Clus. 5th. book, page 156. fig. 1.
- CARDUUS**, eriophorus. Woolly headed thistle. St. Vincent's rock. *July*. Clus. 5th. 154.
- CHENOPODIUM**, martimum. Sea goosefoot. By the river side. *August*. Fl. dan. 489.
- CHLORA**, perfoliata. Perfoliate yellow-wort. St. Vincent's rocks and Leigh-wood. *July*. English Botany, pl. 60.
- COCHLEARIA**, anglica. Sea scurvy-grass. By the river side. *May*. Fl. dan. 329.
- COTYLEDON**, umbilicus veneris. Navel-wort, or wall pennywort. St. Vincent's rock, and walls about Bristol, very common, *June to August*. Clus. L. 4. 63. 1.
- DIGITALIS**, purpurea. Purple fox-glove. Leigh-wood, and near Cook's-Folly. *July*. Fl. Londinens. i. 2.
- ERIGERON**, acre. Blue erigeron, or blue fleabane. St. Vincent's rock. *July and August*. Fl. Londinens. i. 5.
- EUPHORBIA**, exigua. Dwarf spurge. At the foot of St. Vincent's rock. *July*. Fl. Londinens. iv. 41.
- GALEOPSIS**, ladanum. Red dead nettle, or nettle-hemp. St. Vincent's rock. *June to August*. Rivin. Mon. 24.

M 2

GALIAM,

* We have given a plate of this very rare plant, as we know of no figure but that given by Crantz, which we have not seen. Linnæus makes no mention of it, but the reader may find an accurate description of it in the 2d. Edition of Hudson's Flora Anglica; it has probably been mistaken for the Cardamine bellidifolia, or daisy leav'd lady's smock; which is not a native of St. Vincent's rocks, although reported as such by many writers.

- GALIUM**, montanum (Hudson.). Mountain ladies bedstraw. St. Vincent's rock, near Clifton turnpike. *July and August.*
- GERANIUM**, maritimum. Sea crane's-bill. By the river side. *June and July.*
- GERANIUM**, sanguineum. Bloody crane's-bill. St. Vincent's rock, common. *July and August.* Walcot. Fl. Brit. Indig.
- GLAUX**, maritima. Sea milkwort, or black saltwort. By the river side. *June and July.* English Botany, pl. 13.
- HIPPOCREPIS**, comosa. Tufted horse-shoe vetch. Near Giant's-hole. *July.* English Botany, pl. 31.
- HYPERICUM**, humifusum. Trailing St. John's wort. Clifton turnpike. *July.* Flor. Londin. iii. 28.
- HYPERICUM**, montanum. Mountain St. John's wort. Clifton turnpike. *July.* Fl. dan. 173.
- HYPERICUM**, pulchrum. Elegant, or Upright St. John's wort. St. Vincent's rock, below Clifton turnpike. *July.* Flor. Londi. i. i.
- HYPNUM**, crispum. Curled hypnum. St. Vincent's rock. *March.* Dillen. t. 36. fig. 12.
- GENTIANA**, amarella. Autumnal gentian, or feltwort. Leighwood. *July and August.* Fl. dan. t. 328.
- LATHRÆA**, squammaria. Toothwort. Leigh-wood. *April and May.* English Botany, pl. 30.
- LEPIDIUM**, petræum. Mountain pepper-wort. Various places on St. Vincent's rocks. *April and May.* Jacq. Aust. t. 131.
- LEPIDIUM**, ruderale. Narrow leav'd pepper-wort, or dittander. At the foot of St. Vincent's rocks. *June and July.*
- LICHEN**, deustus. Sooty lichen. The further end of St. Vincent's rocks. *All the Year.* Dillen. t. 29. fig. 117.
- LICHEN**, miniatus. Cloudy lichen. With the above. *All the Year.* Dillen. t. 30. fig. 127.
- LICHEN**, pollyrhizus. Dusky rock, or fingered lichen. With the above. *All the Year.* Dillen. t. 30. fig. 129.
- LITHOSPERMUM**, officinale. Common gromwell. *May and June.*
- MILIUM**, lendigerum. Panick fox-tail grass. Near the New Hotwell. *July and August.* Schreber. t. 23. fig. 3.
- MONOTROPA**, hypopythys. Primrose scented hypopythys, yellow monotropa, or bird's-nest, in Leigh-wood. *July.* Eng. Botany, pl. 69.
- * **OPHRYS**, apifera. Bee ophrys. St. Vincent's rock, behind the New Hotwell. *July and August.* Fl. Londinens. i. 3.
- * **OPHRYS**, muscifera. Fly ophrys, with the former. *July and August.* English Botany, pl. 64.
- OPHRYS**, ovata. Common ophrys, or twayblade. Leigh-wood. *May and June.* Fl. Londinens. iii. 30.
- OPHRYS**, spiralis. Triple ophrys, or ladies traces. St. Vincent's rock, above the Hotwell-house. *July and Aug.* Fl. Lond. iv. 46.
- ORCHIS,

* Linnæus has not mentioned either of these in his *Systema Naturæ Plantarum*, but they are both particularly described in Hudson's *Flora Anglica*, Edition 2d. p. 391 and 392.

- ORCHIS, bifolia. Butterfly orchis. Leighwood. *May to June.* English Botany, pl. 22.
- ORNITHOPUS, perpuffillus. Birds-foot. Brandon-hill, near Clifton. *August.* Fl. Londinens.
- OSMUNDA, spicant. Spleenwort, or osmund royal, below the Hotwell, and in Leigh-wood. *August.* Bolton's Filices Tab. 6.
- PEUCEDANUM, filaus. Meadow saxifrage. Leigh-wood side of the river. *August.* Flor. Austriaca. t. 15.
- PICRIS, echroides. Ox's tongue, or rough picris, below Cook's Folly. *July and August.* Flor. Londinens. iii. 25.
- PICRIS, hieracioides. Yellow picris, or succory, below Cook's Folly. *July and August.*
- *PIMPINELLA, dioica. Least pimpernell, or burnet saxifrage, on St. Vincent's rock, behind the Hotwell-house. *May and June.* Flor. Austriaca. t. 28.
- POLYPODIUM, dryopteris. Branched polypody, in Leigh-wood, rare. *June to September.* Bolton's Filices, Tab. 28.
- POLYPODIUM, fragile. Brittle polypody, in Leigh-wood with the former, rare. *June to September.* Bolton's Filices, Tab. 27.
- PRENANTHES, muralis. Wall lettuce, ivy-leav'd wild lettuce, or wall prenanthes, Leigh-wood. *July.* Flor. Londinens. v. 52.
- POTERIUM, sanguisorba. Common burnet, St. Vincent's rock. *July.* Flor. Londinens. ii. 15.
- POTENTILLA, verna. Spring cinquefoil, St. Vincent's rock. *May and June.* English Botany, pl. 37.
- RUBIA, peregrina. Wild madder, St. Vincent's rock and Leigh-wood. *June and July.*
- SALICORNIA, herbacea. Marsh-samphire, jointed glass-wort, or salt-wort, on the banks of the river. *August and September.* Flor. danic. t. 303.
- SCABIOSA, columbaria. Small scabious, St. Vincent's rock. *June and July.* Walcot. Fl. Brit. Indig.
- SCILLA, autumnalis. Autumnal squil, or star hyacinth, near the Limekiln on Clifton-hill. *August and September.* Clusius, p. 181.
- SEDUM, dasyphyllum. Round leav'd stone crop, St. Vincent's rock, in the road to Giant's-hole. *July.* Flor. Londinens. iii. 25.
- SEDUM, rupestre. St. Vincent's rock stone crop, in the road to Giant's-hole. *August.*
- SISYMBIUM, murale-Linnæi, Brassica muralis, Hudsoni, Wall cabbage, or wild rocket, various places. *May to September.* Fl. Londinens. iii. 27.
- SMYRNIUM, olusatrum. Alexanders, near Giant's-hole. *May and June.*
- SOLIDAGO, virgaurea. Golden rod. St. Vincent's rock. *August.* Fl. dan. 663.
- TRIFOLIUM, ornithopodioides. Bird's-foot trefoil. St. Vincent's rock. *June and July.* Fl. Londinens. ii. 21.

TRIFOLIUM,

* This is not mentioned by Linnaeus, but is by Hudson, in his Flora Anglica, p. 128.

TRIFOLIUM, subterraneum. Dwarf trefoil. St. Vincent's rock. *May.*
Fl. *Londinens.* ii. 22.

TURRITIS, hirsuta. Hairy or rough tower mustard. Wall behind
the Hotwell-house. *June.* Jacquin Plant. rariores.

VERONICA, spicata. Spiked speedwell. In the way to Giant's-hole.
June to August. English Botany, pl. 2.

VIOLA, hirta. Hairy violet. St. Vincent's rock, near the Turnpike.
March and April. Fl. *Londinens.* i. 10.

ULVA, lactuca. Lettuce laver, or oyster green. On the banks of the
river. *September to May* following. Dillenius. t. 8. fig. 1.

In referring to figures of the *Bristol* planta rariores, we with great pleasure have frequently used the *Flora Londinensis* of Mr. Curtis, folio Edition, and a work entitled *English Botany*. The former we presume to recommend as the first botanical production of any country, and have only to lament that the author does not proceed in it with greater expedition. The latter is a periodical publication, and when we say that the plates are executed by Mr. Sowerby, and the work superintended by Dr. Smith, the learned, accurate, and liberal possessor of the Linnean collection, and that the plants themselves are authenticated by Linneus's own specimens, we can say nothing more in its recommendation. Dickson's *Plantae cryptogamicae*, and Bolton's *Fungi* and *Filices*, are also among the works which do great credit to modern English Botany.

We now take leave of *Clifton*, and go on with our description of the principal seats, and villages, which merit observation in the environs of *Bristol*. These we have arranged in alphabetical order, that the reader may with greater facility find the place wanted.

ABBOT'S-LEIGH is about three miles West from *Bristol*, in the county of *Somerset*. In this parish is the seat of Mrs. Gordon, now inhabited by James Jones, Esq. a fine large old mansion, memorable for affording an asylum to King Charles the Second, after his escape from the unfortunate battle of *Worcester*, in the year 1651: when it belonged to a Mr. Norton. The parish church and village lie high, and may be seen at a great distance. It is very pleasant and commands an extensive view of the *Severn*, the *Welch* mountains, also over the *Avon* into *Glocestershire*.

ABSTON and WICK in the county of *Glocester*, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles East from *Bristol*, and 6 from *Bath*. In this parish is a range of rocks somewhat similar to those at the *Hotwells*, but on a smaller scale. A little river winds its course between them, called the *Boyd*. These rocks in
many

many places have a sparry substance on them, which Sir *Robert Atkyns* has stiled rock diamonds; but these are neither so hard, nor of so fine a lustre as the *Bristol* stones. Belemnites, astroites, and serpentine stones are found here, as also several Roman coins, and other antiquities; particularly near the seat of *Richard Haynes*, Esq. Adjoining to the river *Boyd* are the remains of an old camp, where great quantities of pit coal are at present raised, and burnt into coke, for drying malt, and other purposes; also lead ore has been dug up but not in sufficient quantity to answer the expence of working.

ALMONDSBURY is in *Glostershire*, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles North from *Bristol*, and in the road to *Glocester*. This village is said to derive its name from *Alemond*, a West Saxon Prince, the father of *Egbert*, the first sole Monarch of *England* (who is supposed to be buried in the church) and from a fortification of a rampier, and a double-ditch, at *Knole*, in this parish, for such our ancestors called bergs, and we by frequent use have softened into borough or bury.—This camp is situated at the brow of a hill, near the *Severn*, so as to command an extensive view of that river, and every thing passing thereon; but we do not find any mention made of it in antient writers: tradition will have it to be the work of *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*. In the year 1650 a coffin was dug out of a tumulus at *Over*, near this parish, which many people supposed to be his; the stones which covered it were very ponderous; the bones were those of a man whose height must have exceeded the common stature more than three feet; the corps was buried sitting, which was the customary method of interring Kings and Princes, as an emblem of eternity. The church stands nearly close to the bottom of the hill; it is a very old building, and has a spire, covered with lead, but of no great height. Here is a charity-school, with a salary of 12l. 10s. a year to the master. On the brow of the hill before-mentioned, surrounded by the fortifications, stands *Knole*, an antient seat belonging to the family of the *Chester's*. Upon *Almondsbury-hill* is a good inn, much frequented on account of the pleasantness of the place, and agreeableness of the ride.

ASHTON,

ASHTON, or LONG-ASHTON, in the county of *Somerset*, 3 miles West-South-West from *Bristol*, is a most delightful village, situate in a fine vale, between *Dundry-hill* and *Leigh-down*. This vale is a continued gentle slope, for a considerable way towards *Dundry*, and faces the South. The land is remarkably rich and fertile, and is every where in the highest culture: here are a vast number of neat cottages, with gardens wherein the inhabitants raise flowers, fruits, and vegetables, early, and in the greatest perfection; these they bring to *Bristol*, the *Hotwell*, and neighbourhood, for sale; but their chief dependance is on the season for strawberries and raspberries; of these, we believe, there is not a place in *England* where so many are cultivated, the soil and situation being peculiarly adapted to their growth: On this account, and the agreeableness of the ride, it being an excellent road, (or after crossing the river at *Rownham*, a very pleasant rural walk through the fields) the place is much resorted to during that season; every cottage is provided with proper accommodations to entertain company, either within doors, or in the gardens; and here may be had plenty of fine fresh cream unadulterated, which, together with the fruit, they sell reasonably; so that we may venture to say, that an afternoon can no where be spent with higher enjoyment to those who are lovers of that wholesome, delicious fruit. The village abounds every where with good houses; and the situation being warm and healthy, numbers of genteel families have been tempted to make this charming spot their residence. Here is the seat and park of Sir *John Smith*, Bart.—The house is of considerable extent in front, and contains a great number of windows; the celebrated *Inigo Jones* was the architect: The park is large, and adjoins to *Leigh-down*. Upon the hill is *Leigh-wood*, wherein, the two Roman camps which we have noticed in page 82, are situated.

ARNO'S VALE, in *Somersetshire*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile South-East of *Bristol*, in the road to *Bath*. On the right hand is an elegant house, built with freestone, occupied by *John Maxse*, Esq. and on the left, opposite thereto, is a castle-like edifice, built with copper flagg, or *loria*, of a black colour,

colour, the towers are ornamented with battlements and pinnacles of freestone, which form a pleasing contrast. Here is erected the old gate which formerly was the entrance into *Bristol Castle* from the Old Market, in which are placed, in niches, two ancient images; the one is *Alle*, the other *Coernicus*, who were wardens of *Bristol Castle*, and great warriors against the *Danes*, during the reign of King *Eldred*; these images before their removal hither stood on the outside of *Lawford's-gate*, which was taken down in 1767; they are said to be more than eight hundred years old.

AUST-PASSAGE, in *Glocestershire*, is in the parish of *Aust*, $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles North from *Bristol*. Here is established a passage-boat to cross the *Severn*, which at the time of high water is nearly two miles over. It was formerly called *Aust-Clieve* from the high clift that reaches upwards of a mile along the shore, and is now generally called the *Old-Passage*, to distinguish it from another called the *New-Passage*, about three miles lower down the river. The passage-house stands upon an eminence; an additional room has been built for the accommodation of company, who, in fine weather resort here in great numbers to dine or drink tea, and enjoy the sea air; during their repast they are agreeably entertained with seeing the vessels sailing on the river, and the boats passing and repassing with passengers to and from *Wales*, &c. From hence is a very extensive prospect, across the *Severn* of *Monmouthshire* and *Glocestershire*, also of *Kingroad*, *Port-head-point*, and the *Holmes-islands*.

Walter Mapeus relates a memorable transaction at this place: *Edward* the elder (says he) lay at *Aust Clieve*, and *Leolin*, Prince of *Wales*, at *Bethersey* (*Beachly*) on the opposite shore; the latter was summoned to come across the *Severn* to a conference with the King, which he refused to obey; upon which *Edward* passed over to *Leolin*, who, on seeing the King in the boat, threw his royal robes upon the ground, which he had prepared to sit in judgment with, and leaping breast high into the water, said, "Most wise King, your humility has conquered my pride, and your wisdom triumphed over my

folly ; mount upon that neck which I have so foolishly exalted against you, so shall you enter into that country which your goodness has this day made your own." Then taking him upon his shoulders, he made him sit upon his robes, and joining hands did him homage.

BADMINTON, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, in Gloucestershire, is about 16 miles North East from Bristol. This magnificent mansion stands almost in the centre of a large tract of ground, inclosed by a wall near 10 miles in circumference, within which are several distinct parks for red and fallow deer ; in these parks are many large beautiful plantations of firs and forest trees. The grand approach is through the park, from Worcester Lodge, which is a fine lofty freestone building, with iron gates ; this stands at the distance of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the house, by the road to Cirencester. Here is a fine collection of paintings, done by some of the most eminent old masters ; also several excellent antique sculptures. The library is very noble, and contains a vast number of valuable books. Here is likewise a beautiful cabinet, made of lapis lazuli ; and many curiosities, well worth attention.—The parish church adjoins the house, and was lately built at the Duke's expence. It is a very handsome structure ; the inside is light and airy ; the wood work is of Dutch oak, not painted over, but highly varnished with copal, and looks very beautiful ; the altar is richly decorated, and upon the pavement, within the rails, is the arms of Beaufort, with supporters, done in mosaic, composed of lapis lazuli, and other curious sorts of marble. Here is a fine picture, representing Christ disputing with the Doctors ; also two superb marble monuments, one erected to the memory of the late Duke, the other to his father : Both of which were sculptured in Italy.

BATH. The city of Bath in Somersetshire, 13 miles S. E. from Bristol, is about a mile in length from North to South. This city has been so much increased of late years, by new buildings, that it is divided, as it were, into two distinct parts, which are called the upper and lower towns ; in each of these are public assembly-rooms ;
those

those situate in the lower town are called the old or lower rooms, of which *James King*, Esq. is Master of the Ceremonies; the other, situate in the upper town, is called the new or upper rooms, of these *Richard Tyson*, Esq. is Master of the Ceremonies. Almost all the upper, or new part of the town consists of houses built with freestone, in so capital a stile of architecture that they are scarcely exceeded in any city or town in Europe.—The continual increase of buildings is owing to the fame of the hot medicinal waters, so excellent, that none in the world can stand in competition with them, for relieving the gout and many other disorders; for this reason, many persons of rank and fortune, who usually resorted hither for the benefit of the waters, have either purchased or built houses for their perpetual residence. Another great inducement, which entices many people to reside here, is the variety of amusements which *Bath* affords. Here are three churches, besides the *Abbey*, which is a noble gothic structure; also several chapels, hospitals, schools, and other public buildings. The city is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, and Common Council.—For a more particular account, we refer our readers to the *Bath-Guide*.

BEDMINSTER, in *Somersetshire*. The parish church is about a mile South from *Bristol*. *Redcliff* and *St. Thomas* churches, though both now included in the city, are but chapels to *Bedminster*. This village is of considerable length, very populous, and adjoins to *Bristol* by a continued street all the way from *Redcliff-hill*; it was anciently the Lordship and estate of the Lords of *Berkeley*, and continued in that family during several successions.—The church is a small old structure and contains nothing worth observation.

BLAIZE CASTLE, lately the seat of *Denham Skeate*, L. L. D. and now of *John Scandret Harford*, Esq. situate at *Henbury*, in *Glostershire*, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles North from *Bristol*, is chiefly visited on account of the woods which are exquisitely beautiful; in these woods are walks that extend for two or three miles, laid out with great taste, and so justly disposed, that the eye is

every where caught with a pleasing variety of objects. — On your arrival at the top of the hill, you enter a lawn, in which is erected a pleasure-house, stiled *Blaize Castle*. The ground plan of this building is a circle, flanked on the outside with three round towers, equally distant from each other, forming a triangle; in one of these is a geometrical stair-case, by which you ascend to a large elegant room. — This castle is erected on so great an elevation, that from the top of it you enjoy one of the most enchanting prospects in the world, it commands all the neighbouring hills and vallies interspersed with seats and villages, the river *Severn* and *Kingroad*, covered with ships and vessels, the *Denny-Island*, and beyond that, on the other side of the water, the lofty mountains in *Wales* lift their cloud capt heads and terminate the view. — This edifice is named *Blaize Castle* from its being situate on the summit of *Blaize-hill*, where formerly stood a chapel dedicated to *St. Blazius*, Bishop of *St. Sebaste*, and patron of the wool-combers. Here are strong lines of a fortification, which were probably those of the old camp that gave name to the village, *hen* being the British word for old, and *bury* a camp or fortification.

This building was erected, and the pleasure grounds laid out by *Thomas Farr*, Esq. about the year 1766, and in digging the foundation for it, some brass coins of *Vespasian*, *Antoninus*, *Constantius*, *Tetricus*, and others of the late Roman Emperors, were found, with a few silver ones, chiefly of *Gordianus*; but the most curious of these was a large brass medal, with a very fine head of *Faustina*, and on the reverse a female figure, holding an infant in her hand, whence, and from the inscription, *FERTILITAS*, it is supposed to have been struck upon the occasion of that Empress's lying-in. *Sir Robert Atkyns* informs us, that in the year 1707 the old foundation of the chapel was dug up, and a vault discovered ten yards long and six broad, wherein were many human bodies, with the skulls entire, and the teeth white, and that there were many coins and other Roman antiquities found.

Besides

Besides this camp, there are two others; the one on *Kingsweston-hill*, and the other on *Coomb-hill*, supposed to be Roman.

BRISLINGTON, in *Somersetshire*, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles South-East from *Bristol*, in the road to *Bath*. In the church-yard, about three yards from the South-East corner of the church is a flat tomb stone lying on the ground whereon is the following remarkable inscription:

1542.
THOMAS NEWMAN,
Aged 153.

This stone was new faced in the year 1771, to perpetuate the great age of the deceased.

This stone records the greatest instance of longevity that we know of in this kingdom, *Henry Jenkins*, of *Yorkshire*; excepted, who is said to have attained the amazing age of 169 years!—*Thomas Parr*, commonly called *Old Parr*, of *Shropshire*, was only 152.

BROCKLEY COMB, in *Somersetshire*, about 9 miles W. S. W. from *Bristol*, is much frequented, and admired for its romantic beauty. The hills on each side of the road are clothed with a variety of stately trees, that tower and overhang each other in the most pleasing and picturesque manner. As you pass along, you discover, through the different breaks or openings, rocks and precipices, whose venerable appearance renders the scene truly sublime. Fronting the entrance of the Comb, is the seat of — *Pigot*, Esq. The road to it is through *Ashton*, *Bourton*, and *Backwell*; it is all the way smooth, level, and exceedingly pleasant.

CHELWOOD, in *Somersetshire*, is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. S. E. from *Bristol*. We should not have remarked this place, but for a very singular occurrence which happened in it in the year 1759. On opening a grave to inter a corpse, an oak coffin was taken up, in which a person, who died of the small pox, had been buried thirty years; the coffin was so firm as to admit of its being taken out whole; but the sexton having forced his spade through the lid, there issued from it a very noxious effluvia. The
corpse

corpse that was going to be interred having been a person of some eminence in the parish, the funeral procession was attended by a great number of the inhabitants; there were many amongst them who, never having had the small pox, were infected by inhaling the putrid stench, fourteen of whom sickened immediately, and in three days several others; but although the attack was so very violent, the pock proved of so favourable a kind, that only two persons died. At *Hunstreet*, about a mile eastward from *Chelwood* church, a magnificent house is building by — *Popham*, Esq. which is to be ornamented with carving, and other embellishments in the highest taste, and 'tis said that, when finished, a more capital mansion will not be seen within many miles.

CHEPSTOW, in *Monmouthshire*, is 16 miles North from *Bristol*; you enter the town from *Aust Passage* by a long bridge, built of timber, across the river *Wye*: It is of very great height above the surface at low water, which is necessary, because the tides sometimes rise here upwards of sixty feet; in the middle of it is a large stone pier, where *Glocestershire* is separated from *Monmouthshire*; therefore as half the bridge stands in one county and half in the other, it is maintained at the expence of both.—The town enjoys a considerable foreign and home trade, and there are many large vessels and other craft built and repaired here, for which purpose there are convenient yards and docks: The market is weekly, on Saturday, and is plentifully supplied. Here are the venerable remains of a fine old castle formerly of great strength, erected on the summit of a perpendicular high rock, close to the river, on the land side, it is surrounded by a large deep moat; this castle is said to have been built by the famous *Richard de Clare*, Earl of *Pembroke*, surnamed *Strongbow*, who subdued *Ireland*; he died at *Dublin*, anno 1176, and was buried in the chapter-house of *Glocester* cathedral.

CHEW-MAGNA, alias *Bishop's Chew*, in *Somersetshire*, about 6 miles South from *Bristol*. On the rivulet between this place and *Windford* are a snuff-mill, a paper-mill, and two gunpowder-mills.

CHIPPING-SODBURY,

CHIPPING-SODBURY, in *Glocestershire*, is a market town, about 11 miles N. E. from *Bristol*, in the great road from *Cirencester* and *Oxford*. It consists principally of one large wide street, nearly half a mile in length; in the year 1681 King *Charles* the II^d. granted a charter for making the town corporate, to be governed by a Mayor, six Aldermen, and twelve Burgesses. The market day is on Thursday in every week. The church is a chapel of ease to *Old Sodbury*, about two miles to the East.

CLEVEDON, in *Somersetshire*, is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles West from *Bristol*. This village borders upon the Severn sea, situate about two miles to the left beyond *Clevedon-hill*, where are the ruins of a pleasure-house. It is universally allowed, that there is not a more pleasant Summer's ride in England than to this place, it being mostly upon a fine turf. The way to it from the *Hotwell* is to cross the river at *Rownham*, and proceed up the hill to *Leigh-down*.

—This down is famous for rabbit warrens: prodigious numbers of these profitable animals are here taken, during their season, and sent to *Bristol* and the country many miles round. Soon after you get upon the down, you leave the *Leigh* road, and strike off to the left; following which course about three miles, you come to *Failand's Inn*; and three miles further on, to the right, you see *Nash-house*, a seat of the late *Walter King*, Esq. and now of *William Young Coker*, Esq. Passing onward a mile and a half more, is *Cuthberry camp*, anciently one of the Roman stations for observation, when that people were in possession of this island. This camp was admirably situated for the purpose, as, it commanded a view of the channel, the adjacent coasts, and country bordering, for several leagues; the double entrenchment that surround it yet remain, almost entire, which shews it to have been strongly fortified, according to the method practised in those days.—From hence it is about two miles to the ruins of the pleasure-house, on *Clevedon-hill*; the whole of the way lies on the summit of a ridge of hills, from whence you enjoy an immense prospect. To the southward you look, over a vast tract of flat country, called *Nailsey-Moor*, where you behold thousands of
cattle

cattle feeding. The country round this moor, together with part of it is beautifully interspersed with trees, villages and farm houses. On the further side, rise *Mendip-hills*, by *Chedder*, *Brent Knowle*, and *Quantock*. To the North, you have an extensive view of the *Bristol channel*, on the one side, and of the *Welsh* mountains on the other. You also see *Aust-passage*, and onwards towards *Glocester*. This scene is highly enriched with the beauty and fertility of the country, and many villas, that intervene, over which the eye wanders with rapture and delight. To the south-west, you have a full view of the *Severn sea* or *Bristol channel*, with the ships and vessels thereon, and of the two islands called the *Steep* and *Flat Holmes*: The light-house on the latter is distinctly seen from hence. From the vast expanse of sky and ocean, the prospect down the channel is boundless. Near this spot, under the hill, on the South side, is *Clevedon-court*, the seat of Sir *Abraham Elton*, Bart. At the distance of about a mile to the north-west, is another hill, in the parish of *Walton*, whereon is an old ruinous building, called *Walton Castle*; what remains of it at present is converted into a farmhouse. Near to this, under the hill, are the ruins of an old church; part of the tower is yet standing.—Sir *John Durbin* has a seat in this parish.

COLD-ASTON, in *Glocestershire*, is about 10 miles East from *Bristol*, and 5 miles North from *Bath*. It has its name from being in an exposed situation, on a bleak hill. Sir *Robert Atkyns* relates, that in the year 1698, as a person was ploughing with oxen in this parish, one of them faltered in a hole, when the earth being removed, it appeared like the tunnel of a chimney.—Persons which were let down through this hole found a cavity of above half a mile in length one way, but it is not known how far the other; and as the persons walked with candles, they observed several such tunnels ascending towards the surface of the earth. It is not said what depth or figure this cavity was of; particulars which might have given some light as to the use of it.—The passage is from north-east to south-west. The holes are all carefully stopped, to prevent accidents.

COTHAM

COTHAM is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile Northward from *Bristol*, in *Glostershire* near *Kingsdown-hill*. We remark this place on account of a very curious stone that is dug there, the natural surface of which resembles that kind of carving wherewith the rustic basements in buildings are frequently ornamented; but this far surpasses the workmanship of the most skilful artist, and, on that account, is used in many places, for the embellishment of pillars, gate-ways, and similar purposes. The colour of this stone, when cut through the middle lengthwise, is an olive-brown, very close, and bears a fine polish. Nature has depicted upon it a variety of beautiful landscapes, elegantly disposed; in some parts you see rivers, forests, mountains, caverns, and whatever may be imagined in a fine drawing; in other parts a more open country is portrayed; and then again are rivers and brooks, with trees seemingly growing on their banks, and interspersed with bushes, shrubs, and hedges. This stone, for its singular beauty, is made into chimney-pieces; and some we have seen inlaid in pannels of cabinet-work, and specimens of it are purchased to grace the collections of the virtuoso.

CREW'S-HOLE, in *Glostershire*, about 1 mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ East from *Bristol*, on the banks of the river *Avon*. Here is a curious *hydraulic machine*, invented and constructed by the late ingenious Mr. *Padmore*, for throwing water into a reservoir, for the use of the city of *Bristol*. The reservoir is at a little distance, on the top of a hill, from whence, by subterraneous pipes, the water is conveyed to the city.—Here are also two works for smelting copper.

CROCKERN-PILL, in *Somersetshire*, 5 miles W. N. W. from *Bristol*, on the side of the *Avon*, is a large hamlet, chiefly inhabited by pilots, who are under the regulation of the Master and Wardens of the *Merchant Venturers* of *Bristol*, and have the charge of taking the ships and vessels up and down the river, to and from *Kingroad*. Here is a house, dependant on the Custom-house at *Bristol*, from which all ships or vessels outward-bound must receive their last clearance before sailing,

DIRHAM, in *Glostershire*, about 10 miles East from *Bristol*, so called from *Dwr*, British word for water, and *ham*, a town. In this place rise several springs, which, uniting, help to form the little river *Boyd*. Here are remains of antient military works, and it is said, that *CEAULIN*, King of the *West Saxons*, obtained at this place a complete victory over the *Britons*, and slew *COMMEAILE*, *CONDIDAN*, and *FARIEMEOIL*, three of their Princes, which occasioned the surrender of the adjacent counties, with the cities of *Bath*, *Glocester*, and *Cirencester*. Adjoining to the church is the seat of ——— *Blathwaite*, Esq. built in the year 1698, from a design of Mr. *Falmen*. There is a plan and elevation of this house in *Campbell's VITRUVIUS BRITANICUS*. The principal story is large and convenient, with a variety of good apartments; the garden front extends 130 feet; the first story is entirely rusticated, from the quoins to the cornice; the second story the windows are dressed with alternate pediments, over which are attic windows; and the front finishes with a handsome cornice and balustrade, adorned with trophies and vases.—There is a park adjoining to the gardens; but the curious water-works, which were made at a great expence, are much neglected, and going to decay.

DODINGTON, in *Glostershire*, about $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles North East from *Bristol*. Sir *William Codrington* has a seat here.—The house although not modern, is large and handsome. There are two very beautiful pieces of water, one above the other, in front; with the finest lawn about it that can be conceived, interspersed with venerable oaks, and other forest trees, rising to the view from the house in a most exquisite landscape. The spring which supplies these pieces of water rises just above, and is the head of the river *Froom*, which runs to *Bristol*, and there forms the *Quay*, where the greater number of shipping, and vessels lie.

DUNDRY, in *Somersetshire*, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles South West from *Bristol*, is remarkable for the height of its situation; on the top of a ridge of hills, already noticed in page 76) from whence the tower of the church is
seen

seen at a great distance every way round; of course the prospect from hence must be very extensive. About a quarter of a mile from the church are the old *freestone-quarries* from whence was dug the stone with which *St. Mary-Redclift*, and most of the other churches, in *Bristol*, were built; they are subterraneous, but may be easily walked into, tho' they cannot be viewed without a torch or candle, which the guide who shews them generally takes with him.

FRENCHAY, in *Glostershire*, about 4 miles N. E. from *Bristol*, is a respectable village, and contains a great number of houses, which stand on the side of a common or down, fronting the South. Most of these houses are built with freestone, in a very elegant stile. Here is a *Meeting-House*, belonging to the community of *Presbyterians*, having a tower with a bell in it, which although uncommon in this part of *England*, we are told are very frequent in *Lancashire*, and elsewhere, in the northern parts of the kingdom. Here is also a *meeting-house* of the people called *Quakers*. And on the entrance to the Common is a *Coffee-house*, from whence there is a regular stage coach, to and from *Bristol*, twice in every week. At the East end of the common, opposite the seat of *Joseph Beck*, Esq. is a remarkable *lusus naturæ*, which was taken out of a stone-quarry at *Down-end*, and placed here by Mr. *Beck*: its form is an entire perfect muscle, consisting of the upper and under shell, which are closed together, and is nearly two tons weight.

HENBURY, in *Glostershire*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. from *Bristol*, is a very pleasant and healthy village. It abounds with good houses, and is the residence of many opulent families. In the parish is a *free-school*, erected by Mr. *Anthony Edwards*, in the year 1623: he endowed it with 80l. a year, of which the master was to have 30l. and the usher 20l. with a house for each; the remainder of the foundation to be employed in maintaining blue-coat boys at the school. To this charity Mr. *Christopher Cole* made a considerable addition. *Robert Sandford*, Esq. in the year 1759, gave 1500l. to establish a school, to teach poor children to read and write. The salaries of the

above school are now increased, the master having 50l. a year, and the usher 30l.—The church is kept very neat, and contains several handsome monuments of the Southwell (Lord de Clifford's) family, and others; but has nothing farther, worth a stranger's observation.

HUNSTREET. See *Chelwood*.

KEYNSHAM, a market town, in *Somersetshire*, 5 miles E. S. E. from *Bristol*, in the road to *Bath*. This place was formerly famous for its Abbey, founded by *William*, Earl of *Glocester*, about the year 1170, and granted by *Edward* the VIth to *Thomas Bridges*, Esq. in the year 1553; also for having been the mansion or capital seat of the *Cangi*. It consists chiefly of one street, which is more than half a mile in length; the houses, in general, have a mean appearance.—The market is weekly on Thursday. Here are two fairs annually, one on the 24th of March and the other on the 15th of August.—The river *Chew* runs on the East side of the town, and is crossed by a bridge, on the road to *Bath*.—A little below the bridge are copper-mills worked by the stream, which soon after empties itself into the *Avon*, near which are locks that render this last river navigable upwards towards *Bath*. The country round *Keynsham* is noted for the cultivation of a vegetable called *Woad*, made use of for dying blue, which being ground with a horse-mill, is formed into balls, dried, and sent to most parts of *England*. This neighbourhood is likewise remarkable for a peculiar kind of fossil, called *snake stones*; they are found of different sizes, some very small, others nearly three feet round; they lie in the earth at different depths, are flat, and have each of them the form of a *serpent* raised on their surface, which appears as if coiled or rolled up, so close that none of the stone is seen betwixt, the tail being in the centre, and the largest part outward; they are all of the same figure, without a head, and marked with cross lines, or ribs, like the body of a snake with the skin taken off; credulous people formerly believed that they were once real *serpents*, and changed into stones by one *KEINA*, a devout BRITISH virgin, from whom they likewise denominated the town. In the

the same places from whence these stones are dug by shells, and several other shells of sea fish are frequently met with; but, as none of the former, tho' very intire and perfect, were ever found with a head, it plainly shews, that they also are the petrified shells of some fish, though it be not known of what species. They are a very singular curiosity, and the finest sort of them eagerly sought after to grace the collections of the virtuoso.

KENN-MOOR, in *Somersetshire*, about 10 miles West from *Bristol*, lies in the parish of *Kenn*. Here is a decoy-pond, for taking wild ducks, teal, and other water fowl.

KINGSDOWN, in *Somersetshire*, about 7 miles S. W. from *Bristol*, between *Winford* and *Butcomb*. Here are pits from whence is dug the red colour used by farmers for marking their sheep, called by them *sheep's-redding*.—It is sent from hence to every part of *England*. There are also large quantities of it prepared and used as a colour for painting, and is by painters called *Spanish brown*. It is likewise used for making fictitious *Armenian bole*, being found to have the same astringent quality.

KINGSWESTON, the seat of Lord *De Clifford*, in *Glostershire*, about 4 miles N. W. from *Bristol*, is a very capital house. It was built from a design of Sir *John Vanbrugh*, the architect that erected *Blenheim*, and is somewhat in the same style of building. This architect was so remarkable for a certain massive heaviness that in general prevailed through all his structures, that it occasioned him this epitaph:

Lie heavy on him, earth! for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee.

Though this edifice may be said to partake of his general manner, yet if we consider its open situation, exposed to the *Severn* sea, we find this style of building to be absolutely necessary, and has a very magnificent appearance. Here is a capital collection of paintings by the most celebrated masters, in fine preservation, the contemplation of which must give the highest pleasure to all lovers of that polite art. The gardens and plantations are extensive,

extensive, and the hot-house is no where surpassed. To the West of *Kingsweston* is a pleasure-house, on a hill, called *Penpold*; from this hill, which is of great height there is one of the most and beautiful prospects imaginable. You look directly down, as it were, on that vast sheet of water, *Kingroad* and the *Severn* sea, which is upwards of 6 miles across from the mouth of the *Avon* to the opposite side in *Wales*; nearly midway is a small rocky island called the *Dinny*, which is said to produce a few rabbits, but on account of the great danger of landing there, they are rarely molested. Here you have likewise a full view of all the ships and vessels lying at anchor, and, at a distance, of those under sail. And from hence you see across the *Severn*, *Glamorganshire*, with the high mountains in *Wales*; and continuing the view upwards of *Monmouthshire* and *Glocestershire*, almost to *Glocester*, with the *Old* and *New Passages*, and many other interesting objects. You likewise see the mouth of the river *Avon* and a considerable way upwards: On the banks of the river on the *Somersetshire* side is the village of *Pill*, inhabited chiefly by pilots and seafaring people; a little farther up in the same side of the river is *Hungroad*, where large ships and vessels arriving at this port, laden with masts and deals are moored to discharge their cargoes. Turning southward, you have a fine, rich, cultivated country, interspersed with villas, on the *Glocestershire* side, as far as *Bristol*. Leaving *Penpold*, you turn to the right, where is a road that leads down to *Shirehampton*, a pleasant hamlet containing several good houses, and also a neat chapel. — From hence the road continues down to *Pill-passage*: here are frequent parties, in fine weather, to dine, or drink tea, at a house that stands almost close to the water, called *Lampighter's-hall*; from this place is a pleasant ride, or walk, all the way over a fine turf, on the banks of the *Bristol* river, to the edge of the *Severn*. We now return to *Kingsweston*. Upon the end of the hill, above *Lord de Clifford's*, is *Kingsweston-inn*, which is much resorted to on account of its situation. This hill reaches eastward from thence
about

about a mile. There is scarcely a spot in the kingdom that affords a more pleasing and extensive view of land and water than is seen from this hill; at the East end of it are the lines of an old Roman camp, terminated by a deep glen; on the summit of the hill, which stands to the East, on the other side of this glen, is *Blaize-Castle*, and to the South is *Comb-hill*. On the side of this last projects a rock to which the country people have given the name of *Goram's Chair*: This *Goram* was a hermit, anciently of great reputed sanctity, who resided in a cave somewhere near this place, and of whom many fabulous stories have been related by the vulgar; they will have it that he was a wonderful great giant, and that he lived in the time of *St. Vincent*, who was also another wonderful giant; each of these giants, they say, endeavoured to open a passage for a river to *Bristol*, by cutting through the rocks; *Goram* would have effected it first, had he not spent so much of his time every day in sitting in this chair, to take a nap, and wash his feet in the brook that ran below, by which means *Vincent* got the start of him, and completed the work.

KINGSWOOD. See *St. George's*.

LEIGH. See *Abbot's-Leigh*.

NEW PASSAGE, in *Glocestershire*, is at *Chiswell-Pill*, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. b. W. from *Bristol*.—The river *Severn* is here three miles broad at high water. The passage-house is very commodious, and has a large room adjoining to it, built purposely for the reception of company. The situation is low, but exceedingly pleasant, and commands a fine view of *Monmouthshire*, which lies opposite, and also of *Kingroad*, *Portsmouth-point*, and a considerable way down the *Bristol-channel*.

OLDBURY, the seat of *Hayward Winstone, Esq.* near the *Fish-ponds*, in *Glocestershire*, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. from *Bristol*, is deserving of remark for the elegant rural walks that have been made here, in the manner of those at *Piercesfield*, which, from situation, they somewhat resemble, though on a much smaller scale, yet are they so judiciously disposed that you nowhere observe a want of extension, being carried through woods, and over precipices,

precipices, that border on the *Froom*, which is seen meandering below, reflecting from its glassy surface, the trees, rocks, and other objects, which adorn its banks, and in its course the waters run over a wear, that extends across the river from a mill, and forms a beautiful cascade; from different openings, the eye is gratified with pleasing views of the neighbouring seats, and distant country.

OLD PASSAGE. See *Aust Passage*.

PEN PARK, late the seat of *John Harmer, Esq.* now, of *John Lambert, Esq.* in *Glocestershire*, 5 miles North from *Bristol*, near which is a remarkable cavern, called *Penpark-hole*, taken notice of by many historians for its great depth. Some have said that it is unfathomable, and suppose it to have been a swallet-hole, through which the waters, after the *deluge*, descended into the great abyss; of this opinion was the *Rev. Mr. Catcott*, author of a *Treatise on the Deluge*; the author of the *Life of John Bunce, Esq.* and several others.—Various are the conjectures that have been made, relative to its formation; but the most rational and intelligent agree in believing it to be nothing more than a vast lead mine, worked out many ages ago; indeed there are many concurring circumstances to be met with, that prove it to have been such beyond a doubt.

This hole, of which some account has been published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, is situate in the corner of a plain field, and is encompassed, with a hedge to prevent cattle from falling into it, and other accidents; within this hedge the ground is uneven and partly grown over with bushes, therefore those whose curiosity may tempt them to explore this dreadful gulph will do well to look cautiously around; on approaching it, a most horrible chasm presents itself to the eye, of no great width at the opening, but extending below on every side quite out of sight: On casting a stone into this chasm it will be heard a considerable time repeatedly dashing against the protuberance of rocks which it meets with in falling, and at last plunging into a vast depth of water.—A melancholy accident which
happened

happened here on Friday the 17th of March, 1775, occasioned this cavern to be more universally known than heretofore. The Rev. Mr. Newnham, one of the Minor Canons of *Bristol Cathedral*, in company with another gentleman and two ladies, went thither to examine its depth with a line, and on going near the aperture, for his greater safety, laid hold of a twig that sprung from the root of an ash which grew across the mouth of it; but his foot unfortunately slipping, the twig broke, and he fell to the bottom, in sight of his friends, whose distress at this dreadful event may be imagined, but not described; here we cannot omit a remarkable circumstance, which is the psalm in the morning service of that day, read by him at *Clifton church*, where he officiated, for being so plaintful descriptive of his approaching catastrophe.* Many persons went down daily, for a considerable time, in search of the body, which was not found till thirty-nine days after the accident, when it was met with floating on the water. We gladly embrace this opportunity of informing our readers that Mr. George Symes Catcott, who twice descended into Penpark hole and minutely explored every part of it, has lately published an accurate description thereof, accompanied with an explanatory drawing which has been very favorably spoken of by the Monthly and Critical Reviewers.

PIERCEFIELD, the seat of George Smith, Esq. in *Monmouthshire*, is about $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles North from *Bristol*.—The best way to it is through *Chepstow*, from which it is distant one mile and a half. This place justly claims the admiration of all persons who have seen it, for the wonderful magnificence of its surrounding stupendous rocks, vast woods, and the meandering course of the *Wye*; the great river *Severn*, and down the *Bristol channel*; the bridge, castle, and town of *Chepstow*, with many near and distant beautiful prospects, which vary the scene continually; as we perambulate the different mazes, through deep

* Psalm lxxxviii, v. 5. Thou hast laid me in the lowest pit: in a place of darkness, and in the deep.

deep glens, imbowered woods, and over the tops of precipices; all so happily and artfully disposed, that we find not the least difficulty or fatigue from their rise or declivity. We must not here omit the surprising effect that is produced at a hill a little above the termination of these walks called *Windcliff*: a fowling-piece being discharged there, the explosion is re-echoed by the surrounding rocks and woods for an amazing length of time, and you are scarcely persuaded but the expiring sound must have been that of some distant cannon, fired from the ships in *Kingroad*. These walks, were all laid out and made by *Valentine Morris*, Esq. Strangers are permitted to visit *Piercefield* Thursday in each week, but on no other day.

About five miles distant from *Piercefield*, is *Tintern Abbey*, one of the finest ruins of a Gothic building in this kingdom.—It is situate in a sequestered vale surrounded by immense woods, rocks, and mountains, on the borders of the *Wye*. This river is romantic and beautiful beyond description, the objects on each side are the most picturesque and grand that can be imagined; on which account there are frequent parties who make excursions hither from *Chepstow*, and elsewhere.

PENPOLD. See *Kingsweston*.

PILL. See *Crockern Pill*.

REDLAND, in *Glostershire*, 1 mile N. N. W. from *Bristol*, is a pleasant village, wherein are several very good houses: the principal one, called *Redland-Court*, is the seat of *Jeremiah Baker*, Esq. which is an elegant modern structure, built by *John Cossens*, Esq. from a design of *Mr. Strachan*, architect; the gardens belonging to it are extensive and kept in excellent order. Near unto it upon an eminence, stands a beautiful chapel, built by the same gentleman in the year 1740, from a design of *Mr. William Halfpenny*, architect, for the convenience of the inhabitants, and endowed with lands worth about 180l. per year.—He also built a house for the minister at the expence of 1000l. The chapel is of freestone; the entrance is at the West end, over which there is a pediment, the whole extent, supported by four Ionic pillars;

pillars; it has one bell, which hangs under a handsome rotunda; the floor and the steps to the altar are of black and white marble; the altar-piece is half an octagon, wainscotted in compartments, and highly embellished with carvings by the late ingenious Mr. *Thomas Paty*, and ornamented with a picture which represents the embalming of *Christ*, painted by *Moses Vanderbank*; the communion-table is of marble, supported by a gilt eagle, and before it, stand two reading-desks in the form of eagles, richly gilt; the cieling is finished in the best taste; this chapel is generally allowed to be one of the most elegant buildings of its size in *England*. On one side of the entrance within, is the bust of Mr. *Cossens*, the founder, well executed in marble, by Mr. *Rysbrack*; and on the other side, that of Mrs. *Cossens*, his wife.

In our former edition of the Guide we noticed that this chapel was disused, owing to an unhappy dispute, relative to the presentation of a minister to the living of *Westbury*, in which parish it is situate. It is with pleasure we can now inform our readers, that the dispute is ended; and, that the chapel after having been shut upwards of eight years, has been thoroughly repaired, and was again opened, and divine service performed therein, on Sunday the 26th Sept. 1790, the Rev. Mr. *Edwards* officiated upon the occasion, and preached an excellent sermon from the following text: Psalm cxxii. v. i. I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the LORD.—The congregation was very numerous and respectable.—Divine Service is now regularly continued every Sunday.

St. GEORGE's, commonly called the *New Church*, in *Glostershire*, is about 2 miles East from *Bristol*. This church was built in the year 1752, and was made a new parish by act of Parliament, 24th *George II.* before which it was part of the out-parish of St. *Philip* and *Jacob*. It lies in the forest of *Kingswood*, which is in extent about four miles from East to West, and three miles and a half from North to South.—From this forest the city of *Bristol*, and the country for many miles round, are chiefly supplied with coals: here are a prodigious num-

ber of pits, some of which are said to be more than a hundred fathoms deep. These coal works, and others in their neighbourhood, employ such a multitude of people, that, for several miles, their habitations stand so close together as to appear like an immense town composed of scattered houses.—Before the building of this church, the people were little better than savages, inasmuch that it was dangerous to go amongst them; and their numbers were so great as to render them formidable even to the city of *Bristol*, which they more than once rose upon and insulted; but since the building of this church, and other places of worship, and the schools that have been erected amongst them, they are become civilized useful members of society.

STANTON DREW, in *Somersetshire*, 6 miles South from *Bristol*, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile West from *Pensford*. Here are several remarkable stones, to which the common people have given the name of The Wedding, from a tradition prevailing amongst them, that as a couple were going to be married, they, with the rest of the company, were changed into these stones. The generally received opinion concerning them is, that they are the remains of a *Druidical* temple; and indeed the name of the place seems to confirm the truth of this opinion. As you enter the field in which they stand, they do not appear to have been placed in any regular order, but on examining their situation more minutely, you will find that they very nearly form three different circles. The stones are large, but not comparable with those at *Stonehenge*, and are more rude in their figure.

STAPLETON, in *Glostershire*, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles North East from *Bristol*, in the road to *Frenchay*, is a very neat village, in which, and the neighbourhood, are several good houses. South of the church is the seat of *Isaac Elton*, Esq. an elegant mansion, with extensive gardens and plantations belonging to it, from whence are many pleasing views of *Bristol* and the country about.

STOKE BISHOP, in *Glostershire*, North West from *Bristol*, at about 2 miles distance, on the right hand side of the road going off *Durdham Down*, towards *Kingsweston*,

weston, is a fine old mansion, the seat of Lady *Lipincot*. This part of the road down the hill was made but a few years since, and was originally an old Roman way. As the labourers employed in making it were removing the soil, to dig for stones, they found some very large grinders, or jaw teeth, of an elephant, weighing several pounds each, which were not in the least decayed; also some bones belonging to that animal. To the left, at about half a mile distance, is a building which resembles a church, or tower; this is called *Cook's Folly*; it stands on the brow of a high cliff, that overlooks the river quite down to *Kingroad*. The common people in this neighbourhood relate, that one *Cook* having dreamt that a viper should bite him and occasion his death, he, to prevent it, erected this building, and immured himself therein; yet, nevertheless, his dream came to pass: a viper happened to be concealed among some faggots that were laid upon a fire, by which *Cook* was sitting to warm himself, the venomous reptile, on feeling the heat, suddenly sprung forth, and bit him in such manner that he died. It is now a pleasure-house, belonging to Mrs. *Jackson*, who has a fine old seat seen from hence, called *Snead Park*; near to which is *Say Mill Dock*, a place that was a few years since of great importance, and made at a very considerable expence; it was of such magnitude as to contain several large ships, which lay afloat in its basin; but as there are now other docks, in more convenient situations, this has been neglected, and the walls, with the gates, cranes, and houses, are almost gone to ruin.

STOKE HOUSE, in *Gloucestershire*, about 4 miles North East from *Bristol*, the seat of the Duchess Dowager of *Beaufort*, in the parish of *Stoke Gifford*. This capital mansion was originally built by Sir *Richard Berkeley*, in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. It was greatly damaged during the civil wars in the unhappy reign of *Charles the First*. The late Lord *Botetourt*, about the year 1760, may be said to have almost rebuilt it; and it is now a very noble mansion, well worth a stranger's observation. It stands on the brow of a lofty hill, that rises abruptly from a fine lawn; the carriage-way winds through this lawn,

lawn, by a gentle easy ascent, up to the house, where there is a fine bold terrace in the front, which commands an extensive prospect of rich and fertile country to the South and East; and to the West you see great part of the city of *Bristol* and its environs, and beyond that to *Dundry*. Here are beautiful woods, through which there are walks, or rides, that extend several miles; these are all the way planted on each side with elegant shrubs and ever greens, of various kinds, so that whilst our eyes are delighted with the many beauties they disclose, we inhale a thousand fragrant refreshing odors. The feathered songsters also, as if conscious of the security they here enjoy, warble forth their grateful notes in unceasing melody, and charm the ear with their harmonious strains. The fine clumps of trees here and there in the park, with the elegance of the slopes, render this place altogether a terrestrial paradise.

STOWEY, in *Somersetshire*, about 9 miles South from *Bristol*, is remarkable for a petrifying spring that rises in this parish

TINTERN ABBEY. See *Piercefield*.

THORNBURY, a market town in *Glostershire*, about 11 miles North East from *Bristol*, in the lower road to *Gloicester*, is a titular incorporated town, and hath a customary Mayor and twelve Aldermen. The market is weekly, on Saturday. It was given by William the First to the famous *Fitz-Hammon*. The situation of the town is low, but healthy; it consists of an irregular street, near half a mile in length; and though, in general, the buildings are old, yet it contains several good houses. The church is spacious, and built in the form of a cathedral, with a high and beautiful tower. Here are a free-school and four alms-houses. But what chiefly claims attention in *Thornbury* is its castle, which was begun, but never finished, by *Edward, Duke of Buckingham*, in the second year of the reign of *Henry VIIIth*. This nobleman was prevented from compleating it, and also a large navigable canal to communicate with the *Severn*, distant nearly 2 miles, part of which is yet visible, by his attainder and death in the thirteenth year of *Henry* the

the VIIIth. The beautiful arched gateway which is the principal entrance into the castle remains entire, and is greatly admired for the excellency of its workmanship; over the arch is the following inscription extremely well cut in Saxon characters raised above the surface:

This Gate was begun in the yere of our Lorde Gode
MCCCCCXI the IIth yere of the Reyne of Kynge Henrie the
VIIIth By me EDW. duc of Buckingham Erle of Harforde
Stafforde and Northampton

Upon a label are the words DORENTE SAVANTE.

Great part of the castle walls, with the outer wall that inclosed the whole, are now standing; and some of the rooms are occupied as a farm house. The design of this building shews it to have been noble and magnificent, though imperfectly executed. Here is a remarkable echo, which continues to reverberate the sound of the voice, very distinctly, for a considerable length of time.

WALTON-CASTLE. See *Clevedon*.

WESTBURY, in *Glostershire*, is about 3 miles North West from *Bristol*. The road to it is over *Durdham-down*, leaving which, on the left hand is *Cote*, the seat of *John Webb*, Esq. member for *Glocester*; a little further on we come in view of *Westbury* church, standing almost in front, under the hill, down which the road winds into the parish. This place is called *Westbury-upon-Trim*, from an insignificant stream that runs through it, improperly termed the river *Trim*; which is so very diminutive as scarcely to deserve being called a brook. Here was formerly a college for a Dean and five Canons; built by *William Caning*, who was made Dean thereof, and was a very considerable benefactor to it,* there is only a small part of it remaining at present, though it stood entire in the former part of the reign of King *Charles* the First: It was turreted round, and had a large tower with battlements on the South side: Prince *Rupert* caused it to be in a great measure destroyed, in the time of the civil wars, to prevent its being garrisoned by the Parliament's forces to annoy the city of *Bristol*; that part of it which
remains

* Vide page 36.

remains is incorporate with the buildings erected since that time, and together constitutes the seat of *John Hobhouse, Esq.*

WICK. See *Abston and Wick.*

WRINGTON, in *Somersetshire*, about 10 miles S. W. from *Bristol*, had, till lately, a weekly market on Tuesday. Near this place is dug and prepared lapis calaminaris, used for converting copper into brass; it also produces Zinc (a semi metal, in this part of the kingdom generally called Spelter) with which, and a due mixture of copper, is made Pinchbeck, and Prince's metal, with a variety of other sorts. In this town was born, in the year 1632, that great philosopher, Mr. *John Locke*, author of the *Essay concerning Human Understanding*, and many other excellent writings, well known in the learned world.

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CORPORATION of the CITY of BRISTOL.

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HIGH STEWARD.

His Grace the Duke of Portland.

RECORDER.

Richard Burke, Esq. Alderman of Trinity Ward.

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Thomas Harris, Esq.	-	<i>St. Nicholas.</i>
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John Farr, Esq.	-	<i>All Saints.</i>
George Daubeny, Esq.	-	<i>St. James.</i>
John Harris, Esq.	-	<i>St. Ewen.</i>
Levi Ames, Esq.	-	<i>St. Maryport.</i>
John Noble, Esq.	-	<i>Temple.</i>

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John Crofts, Esq. late May-	Rowland Williams, Esq.
or and Alderman.	William Weare, Esq.
James Hill, Esq. late Mayor	James Harvey, Esq.
Joseph Harford, Esq.	Richard Bright, Esq.
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Sir James Laroche, Bart.	Thomas Daniel, Junr. Esq.
Jeremiah Baker, Esq.	John Morgan, Esq.
Matthew Brickdale, Esq.	Robert Claxton, Esq.
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Benjamin Loscombe, Esq.	Charles Young, Esq.
James Morgan, Esq.	N.B. Three Vacancies.

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STEWARD OF THE SHERIFF'S COURT.

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CLERK OF THE ARRAIGNS.

Mr. John Lewis.

CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Richard Hawkeswell.

SWORD BEARER.

Mr. Freeman Smith.

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Mr. Robert Broderip.

ORDINARY OF NEWGATE.

Rev. Thomas Rimbron. B. D.

MASTERS OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Rev. Charles Lee, A. M. Head Master.

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Mr. William Ludlow.

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Mr. William May.

BANKERS IN *Bristol*.OLD BRISTOL BANK, *Corn-street*.

Tyndall, Elton, Edwards, Edye, Son, and Skinner.

CORN-STREET BANK.

Vaughans, Baker, Smith, Hole, and Davis.

EXCHANGE BANK.

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BRISTOL BANK, *Small-street*.

Deane, Whitehead, Harford, Son, and Aldridge.

BRISTOL BANK, No. 15, *Corn-street*.

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Henry Davis and Sons, - *Small-street*.Harris and Savery, - - - *Narrow Wine-street*.Thomas Wigan, - - - - *Bridge-street*.

Hours of transacting public business, from Nine o'clock
in the morning till Two in the afternoon; except Fridays,
when the doors are shut at Twelve.

Exchange Bank open from Three till Four in the after-
noon, except Fridays.

On the following days the Banks are shut at Twelve o'clock:—*New Year's Day*—*Twelfth Day*, called *Epiphany*—*30th January*—*Shrove Tuesday*—*Ash Wednesday*—*Easter Monday and Tuesday*—*Holy Thursday*—*Whit Monday and Tuesday*—*29th May*—*4th June*, *King's Birth Day*—*25th October*, *King's Accession*—*All Saints Day*—*5th November*—*13th*, *Colston's Birth Day*—Three following days after *Christmas Day*—No public business *Good Friday* nor *Christmas Day*.

STAMPS FOR BILLS OR PROMISSORY NOTES.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For every draft payable on demand for 40 <i>s.</i>	}	0	0
and not above 5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>			
For every draft payable otherwise than upon demand for 40 <i>s.</i> and not above 30 <i>l.</i>	}	0	0
Above 5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> and not exceeding 30 <i>l.</i>			
Above 30 <i>l.</i> and not exceeding 50 <i>l.</i>			
Above 50 <i>l.</i> and not exceeding 100 <i>l.</i>			
Above 100 <i>l.</i> and not exceeding 200 <i>l.</i>			
For every draft above 200 <i>l.</i>	-	0	2

STAMPS FOR RECEIPTS.

For 40 <i>s.</i> and under 20 <i>l.</i>	-	0	0	2
For 20 <i>l.</i> and under 50 <i>l.</i>	-	0	0	4
For 50 <i>l.</i> and upwards	-	0	0	6
For Receipts in full of all demands for what-ever sum	}	0	0	6

Regulation of HACKNEY COACHES in Bristol, and Ten Miles round the Liberties, as settled by Order of the Magistrates.

Owners of the coaches to take out an annual licence, and each coach to have the number belonging to it affixed in three different places, viz. on the pannel of each door, and on the back pannel behind.

The coaches to be at their stands (if not hired) from Nine o'clock in the morning till Eleven in the evening.

The

The driver to hold a check string in his hand whilst carrying a fare; and not to suffer any person to ride with him on the box, or any other part of the coach, without consent of the party hiring it.

The following are the Fares to be taken when hired by Time or Distance, viz.

	s.	d.
For any time not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour	1	0
————— an hour	1	6
————— 20 minutes from the first hour	0	6
For the distance of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the stand the coach is called from	1	0
For the distance of 2 miles	1	6
Every half mile further or less distance	0	6

If any dispute arise concerning the distance, the ground to be measured, if found to be as great as the driver charged for, the costs of measuring to be paid by the persons refusing to pay the distance; if less, the driver to pay the costs of measurement.

Persons hiring the coach going through a turnpike, or over a bridge, to pay the tolls.

Drivers (if not hired) being called, and refusing to go any distance not exceeding 10 miles, or exacting more than their fares, or using any abusive language, incur a penalty of 20s. and the like sum for any other breach of the above regulations, on complaint made at the Council House.

The following are the number of Coaches, and places where they are appointed to stand:

3 in Wine-street.	2 on the Quay.
2 in High-street.	2 in the Avenue leading from Clare-street to St. Stephen's Church.
2 in the Old-market.	2 in Prince's-street.
2 in James's-barton.	2 on Redcliff-hill.
1 in Avenue-street, Stoke's Croft.	2 in Queen-square.
1 in King-square.	2 in Old King-street.
4 in College-green.	
3 on St. Augustine's-back.	

COACHES

COACHES FROM *Bristol*.

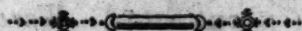
- Atton*..... Chipping-Sodbury coach, every Monday
afternoon 4 o'clock, *George, Castle-street*,
—Fare 2s. 6d.
- Aust-Passage*.. Every morn. 8, *Bush Tavern*—2s. 6d.
- Bath*..... Every morn. 4, 6, half after 7, 9, 11,—
afternoon 2, 3, 4, *Bush Tavern*—3s.
- Every morn. 9,—aftern. 4, *Rummer*—3s.
- Every morn. 4, 9, 10,—aftern. half after
2, and 4, *White Hart*—3s.
- Every morn. 9,—aftern. 4, and 6, *Ship*,
Small-street—3s.
- Every morn. 9,—aftern. 4, *Lamb, Broad-*
mead—3s.
- Every morn. 9,—aftern. 1, and 4, *Popes*
Head and Pelican, Thomas-street—3s.
- Every morn. 9, 10,—aftern. 4, *Bear, Red-*
cliff-street,—3s.
- Every morn. half after 8, *New Inn, Dowry-*
square, Hotwells—3s. 6d.
- Birmingham* .. Mail coach, Sund. Tues. Thurs. at 7 even.
White Hart, 1l. 8s.
- Mail coach, Mond. Wed. Frid. and Sat.
7 even. *Rummer*—1l. 8s.
- A heavy coach, every Mond. Tues. Wed.
Thurs. and Frid. morn. 4, *Bush Tavern*
—1l. 6s.
- A heavy coach, every Mon. Tues. Wed.
Thurs. and Frid. morning 4, *White Hart*
—Fare 1l. 6s.
- A coach every Sat. morn. 4, from *May* to
October, White Hart.—1l. 6s.
- Black Rock*.... New Passage, Monmouthshire, see *Milford*
coach, *Rummer*—6s.
- Bridgwater*.... See *Exeter* coach, *Bush Tavern* 12s.
- Bromsgrove* ... See *Birmingham* mail coach, *Rummer*, and
White Hart 1l. 7s.
- Cardiff*..... See *Milford* mail coach, *Rummer*—16s
- Carmarthen*..... 2l.
- Cowbridge*

- Cowbridge*..... 1l.
- Chipping Sodbury* Every Mon. Wed. and Sat. (Monday goes through *Atton*) aftern. 4, *George, Castle-street*—2s. 6d.
- Cirencester*.... See Oxford Mail coach, *Bush Tavern*—16s.
- Clutton*..... See Weymouth coach, *Ditto*
- Collumpton*.... See Exeter coach, *Ditto*—1l. 1s.
- Cross*..... *Ditto*—7s.
- Dorchester*.... See Weymouth coach *Ditto*
- Droitwich*.... See Birmingham mail coach, *Rummer, and White Hart*—1l. 5s.
- Exeter*..... A light coach with four horses, every Tues. Thurs. and Sat. morn. 6, arrives same even. *Bush Tavern*—1l. 4s.
- A neat post coach with four horses, Mond. Wed. and Frid. morn. 6, *White Hart*—1l. 4s.
- Fairford*..... See Oxford mail coach, *Bush Tavern*—18s.
- Farrington*..... —1l. 2s.
- Frenchay*..... Tues. and Frid. morn. 10,—aftern. 6, *Greyhound, Broad-mead*—1s. 2d.
- Glocester*..... Every morn. (Sund. excepted) 8, *White Hart*—9s.
- See Birmingham heavy coach, *Bush*—10s.
- See Birmingham mail coaches *Rummer Tavern, and White Hart*—12s.
- Hambrook*.... See Frenchay coach, *Greyhound, Broad-mead*—1s. 2d.
- Haverfordwest*.. See Milford mail coach, *Rummer*, 2l. 12s.
- Lechlade*..... See Oxford mail coach, *Bush Tavern*—Fare 19s. 6d.
- London*..... Mail coach, every aftern. 4, (Sat. excepted) *Rummer*—1l. 15s.
- A balloon coach, every day, *Rummer*—1l. 7s.
- Duke of Clarence, a light post coach, with four horses, every day (except Sun.) arrives next morn. 10, at the *Swan with two necks, Lad-lane*.. *Bush Tavern*—1l. 12s.
- Prince of Wales, a light post coach, with four horses, every morn. 4, (Sund. excepted)

- cepted) arrives same even. at the *Swan with two necks, Lad-lane..Bush Tavern—1l. 12s.*
- London* Duke of York, every day 2, arrives at 7 next morn. at the *Swan with two necks Lad-lane..Bush Tavern—1l. 15s.*
- A neat elegant post coach with four horses every morn. 4, arrives at the *Golden Cross, Charing-cross*, about 9 the same evening, *White Hart* 1l. 12s.
- A new elegant post coach, with four horses, every day half after 2, arrives at the *Saracen's Head, Friday-street* early next morning, *White Hart—1l. 12s.*
- A coach, every Mond. Wed. and Frid. half past 1, *Pope's Head and Pelican, Thomas-street—1l. 12s.*
- Milford* Mail coach, every morning 11, *Rummer—2l. 14s.*
- New Passage* }
Black Rock } *Milford mail coach as above—6s.*
- Newport* —11s 6d.
- Neath* —1l. 10s.
- Newport, (Glocestershire)* .. See Birmingham mail, and other coaches from the *Rummer, White Hart, and Bush Tavern—6s.*
- Oxford* Mail coach, every morn. half after 7, *Bush Tavern—1l. 6s.*
- Romsey* See Southamp. coach, *Bush Tavern—1l. 2s.*
- Salisbury* Ditto —16s.
- Shepton Mallet* .. See Weymouth coach
- Sherborne* Ditto.
- Southampton* .. A light post coach with four horses, every morn. (except Sund.) 6, *Bush Tavern—1l. 4s.*
- Sodbury* See Chipping Sodbury
- Stapleton* See Frenchay coach—11d.
- Swansea* See Milford mail coach—1l. 13s.
- Taunton* See Exeter coach 15s.
- Tetbury* See Oxford mail coach—12s.

Tewkesbury

- Tewkesbury*.... See Birming. mail & other coaches—16s.
Warminster ... See Southampton coach—10s. 6d.
Wellington See Exeter coach—17s.
Weymouth A light post coach, Mon. Wed. and Frid.
morn. 5, *Bush Tavern*—
Wotton-Under-Edge, A coach, which meets the London
coaches there, Tues. Thurs. and Sat.
aftern. 4, *Greyhound, Broad-mead*—5s.
Worcester See Birmingham mail and other coaches
—1l. 1s.



CARRIERS FROM *Bristol*.

- Abergavenny*.... Goods are forwarded to, by Fromont and
Holebrook, ... Fromont's Warehouse,
Broad-mead.
Acton (Iron Acton) J. Bennet, in Tues. and Frid. out Wed-
and Sat... *Lamb, Broad-mead*.
Alderly..... Ditto
Almonsbury.... Charles Ferebee, in Mon. out Tues. morn.
at 6... *Lamb, Broad-mead*.
Alveston Ditto.
Alresford George Lye, out every day... *Bunch of*
Grapes, Thomas-street.
Alton Ditto
Andover..... W. Fisher, in and out Tues. and Sat. .
Bell, Thomas-street.
Axbridge J. Hawkins in and out Thurs... *Red Lion,*
Redcliff-street.
..... Wm. Coleworthy, in and out Sat...
Bear, Redcliff-street.
..... Ralph Davis, in and out every day (ex-
cept Sun.)... *Bear, Redcliff-street*.
Axminster E. and J. Single, in and out Thurs...
White Lion, Thomas-street.
..... J. Larkam, in and out Thurs... *Three*
Kings, Thomas-street.
Backwell E. Jones, in and out Wed. and Sat...
Three Queens, Thomas-street.

- Badminton* H. Holbrow, in Wed. out Thurs. morn.
 George, Castle-street.
- Banwell* James Tutton, in and out Wed. and Sat.
 Three Queens, Thomas-street.
- J. Millar, in and out Wed. and Sat..
 Angel, Redcliff-pit.
- J. Nott, in and out Wed. and Sat..
 Angel, Redcliff-pit.
- Bath* Parsons, in and out every day..
 White Lion, Thomas-street.
- Walter Wiltshire, in and out every day
 (except Sun.)..
 Warehouse, Peter-street.
- Hannah Bascum, in and out every day..
 Belt, Thomas-street.
- Cornelius Cutler, in and out every day
 ..
 Three Queens, Thomas-street.
- Ralph Davis, in and out every day..
 Bear, Redcliff-street.
- George Lye, out every day..
 Bunch of Grapes, Thomas-street.
- Castle, every day..
 Three Kings, Thomas-street.
- Beaminster* Dix, in Tues. out Wed..
 Three Kings, Thomas-street.
- T. Tytherleigh, in Tues. out Wed..
 White Lion, Thomas-street.
- Benger* J. Gingell, in and out Frid..
 George, Castle-street.
- Oliver Calley, in and out Tues. morn.
 George, Castle-street.
- Berkeley* Clark, in and out Sat..
 Greyhound, Broad-mead.
- Birmingham* J. Ashmore, in Wed. and Sat. out Thurs.
 and Sun..
 White Lion, Thomas-street.
- Bisby* Thomas Gardner, in Wed. and Frid.
 morn..
 George, Castle-street.
- Bishops-Waltham*, George Lye, out every day..
 Bunch of Grapes, Thomas-street.
- Blandford* W. Hix, in Mon. out Tues..
 White Lion, Thomas-street.

Blandford

- Blandford*.....Robert Foot, out Mond...*Bell, Thomas-street.*
Ralph Davis, in and out every day (except Sun.)...*Bear, Redcliff-street.*
George Lye, out every day...*Bunch of Grapes, Thomas-street.*
Botley Ditto
Bradford.....Parsons, in and out every day...*White Lion, Thomas-street*
Dowdall, in and out Tues. Thurs. and Sat...*Three Kings, Thomas-street.*
Bridgwater Tutton, in Mon. out Tues...*Bear, Redcliff-street.*
J. Tamlyn, in Mon. and Thurs. out Tues. and Frid...*Bear, Redcliff-street.*
W. Prickman, in Tues. out Wed...*Bear, Redcliff-street.*
And. Hartnell, in Mon. out Tues. *Three Queens, Thomas-street.*
Carpenter, Parsons, and Co. Wed. and Sun...*Warehouse, Old market.*
Bridport Dix, in Tues. out Wed...*Three Kings, Thomas-street.*
T. Tytherleigh, in Tues. out Wed...*White Lion, Thomas-street.*
Broughton.....George Lye, out every day...*Bunch of Grapes, Thomas-street.*
Parsons, in and out Mon. and Frid...*White Lion, Thomas-street.*
Bromsgrove J. Ashmore, in Wed. and Sat. out Thurs. and Sund...*White Lion, Thomas-street.*
Bruton Slade, in Mon. out Tues...*Three Kings, Thomas-street.*
J. Webb, in Mon. and Thurs. out Tues. and Frid...*Crab's Well, Temple-street.*
Cain's-Cross... Tho. Gardner, in Wed. and Frid. morn. *George, Castle-street.*
Calne Lewis, days uncertain...*Lamb, West-street.*

- Cam*..... Charles Ferebee, in Mon. out Tues. morn.
at 6. *Lamb, Broad-mead.*
- Castle-Carey*.... W. Hix, in Mon. out Tues... *White Lion,*
Thomas-street.
- Cerne*..... J. Beale, in Tues. out Wed... *Bell, Tho-*
mas-street.
- Chalford*..... Thomas Gardner, in Wed. and Frid...
George, Castle-street.
- Chard*..... E. and J. Single, in and out Thurs...
White Lion, Thomas-street.
- J. Larkam, in and out Thurs... *Three*
Kings, Thomas-street.
- Charfield* J. Bennet, in Tues. and Frid. out Wed.
and Sat. *Lamb, Broad-mead.*
- Charlton* J. Okes, in and out once a week, day
uncertain. *Three Queens, Thomas-street.*
- Cheltenham* Thomas Gardner, in Wed. and Frid...
George, Castle-street.
- Chedder* John Hawkins, in and out Thurs... *Red*
Lion, Redcliff-street.
- Chester*, and all Northern Parts of England, goods are for-
warded to, by J. Ashmore, in Wed.
and Sat. out Thurs. and Sun... *White*
Lion, Thomas-street.
- Chichester* George Lye, out every day... *Bunch of*
Grapes, Thomas-street.
- Chippenham*.... Dallin, in and out Tues. and Frid... *Lamb,*
West-street.
- Russell, in Mon. out Tues... *Greyhound,*
Broad mead.
- —, in Mon. and Thurs... *Lamb, Broad-*
mead.
- Christchurch*.... G. Lye, out every day... *Bunch of Grapes,*
Thomas-street.
- Christian-Malford* Oliver Calley, in and out Tues... *George,*
Castle street.
- Churchill*..... W. Cross, in and out. Wed. and Sat...
Red Lion, Redcliff-street.
- Cirencester* M. Tombs, in Thurs. out Frid... *White*
Lion, Thomas-street.

Cirencester

- Cirencester....., once a week, day uncertain..
Swan, Maryport-street.
-M. Pagett, in Thurs. out Frid. morn..
George, Castle-street.
-Masters, days uncertain..*Lamb, West-st.*
- Clack.....Oliver Calley, in and out Tues..*George,*
Castle-street.
- Clevedon.....Mary Long, in and out Wed. and Sat.
Red Lion, Redcliff-street.
-Hester Giblefs, in and out Wed. and Sat.
Red Lion, Redcliff-street.
- Clutton.....James Okes, in and out once a week,
 day uncertain..*Three Queens, Thomas-st.*
- Coleford.....Cains, in and out Sat..*Ditto.*
- Collumpton.....Frost and Sheppard, in Mon. out Tues..
White Lion, Thomas-street.
-James Parsons, in Tues. and Thurs..
 out Wed. and Frid..*Bell, Thomas-st.*
- Corfe-Castle....George Lye, out every day..*Bunch of*
Grapes, Thomas-street.
- Corsham.....J. Fennel, once a week, day uncertain..
White Lion, Thomas-street.
- Cornwall.....Goods are forwarded to all Parts of, by
 James Parsons, in Tues. and Thurs.
 out Wed. and Frid..*Bell, Thomas-st.*
- Cowley.....Charles Ferebee, in Mon. out Tues. morn.
 at 6..*Lamb, Broad-mead.*
- Cranbourne....George Lye, out every day..*Bunch of*
Grapes, Thomas-street.
- Crewkerne.....T. Tytherleigh, in Tues. out Wed..
White Lion, Thomas-street.
-S. Cornick, in Wed. out Thurs..*White*
Lion, Thomas-street.
-Dix, in Tues. out Wed..*Three Kings,*
Thomas-street.
- Cromhall.....J. Davis, in and out Mond. and Thurs..
George, Castle-street.
-J. Bennet, in Tues. and Frid. out. Wed.
 and Sat. *Lamb, Broad-mead.*

Cromhall

- Cromhall*....., in Tues. out Sat... *Greyhound, Broad-mead.*
- Cross*.....J. Rowe, in and out Tues. and Frid...
Red Lion, Redcliff-street.
-W. Colefworthy, in and out Sat... *Bear, Redcliff-street.*
- Dalton's-Marsh* . S. Houle, once or twice a week, day uncertain... *White Lion, Thomas-street.*
- Didmarton* Thomas Gardner, in Wed. and Frid...
George, Castle-street.
- Devizes*.....Giddens, in Tues. Thurs. and Sat. out Mon. Wed. and Frid... *Crab's Well, Temple-street.*
-Wm. Fisher, in and out Tues. and Sat.
Crab's Well, Temple-street.
-Fromont and Holebrook, in and out Wed. and Sat... *Fromont's Warehouse, Broad-mead.*
- Devonshire*..... Goods are forwarded to all parts of, by J. Parsons, in Tues. and Thurs. out Wed. and Frid... *Bell, Thomas-street.*
- Dorchester*..... John Beale, in Tues. out Wed... *Bunch of Grapes, Thomas-street.*
-George Lye, out every day... *Bunch of Grapes, Thomas-street.*
- Downton* Ditto.
- Draycot* W. Colefworth, Tues. and Thurs... *Bear, Redcliff-street.*
- Droitwich*.....J. Ashmore, in Wed. and Sat. out Thurs. and Sun... *White Lion, Thomas-street.*
- Dursley*.....Charles Ferebee, in Mon. out Tues. morn. 6... *Lamb, Broad-mead.*
-Millar, in Tues. and Frid. out Wed. and and Sat... *Greyhound, Broad-mead.*
- Easton-Grey*.... H. Holbrow, in Wed. out Thurs. morn. *George, Castle-street.*
- Evercreech*.....Slade, in Mon. out Tues... *Three Kings, Thomas-street.*
- Exeter (Fly)*... E. and J. Single in and out Thurs...
White Lion, Thomas-street.

- Exeter*.....Frost and Sheppard, in Mon. out Tues.
White Lion, Thomas-street.
-J. Parsons, in Tues. and Thurs. out Wed.
 and Frid... *Bell, Thomas-street.*
-W. Prickman, in Tues. out Wed... *Bear,*
Redcliff-street.
-Thomas Webber, in Tues. out Wed...
Three Queens, Thomas-street.
-Carpenter, Parsons, and Co. Wed. and
 Sund... *Warehouse, Old-market.*
- Fareham*.....George Lye, out every day... *Bunch of*
Grapes, Thomas-street.
- Farnham*..... Ditto
- Farfield*..... Charles Ferebee, in Mon. out Tues. morn.
 6, *Lamb, Broad-mead.*
- Felton*..... Ditto
- Frocester*..... Ditto
- Frampton-Cotterel*, J. Bennet, in Tues. and Frid. out Wed.
 and Sat... *Lamb, Broad-mead.*
- Fordingbridge*... George Lye, out every day... *Bunch of*
Grapes, Thomas-street.
- Frome*..... Middleton and Co. in and out Mon. and
 Thurs... *Three Queens, Thomas-street.*
-J. Webb, in Mon. and Thurs. out Tues.
 and Frid... *Crab's Well, Temple-street.*
- Glastonbury*.... T. Tytherleigh, in Tues. out Wed...
White Lion, Thomas-street.
-S. Cornuck, in Wed. out Thurs... *White*
Lion, Thomas-street.
-J. Larkam, in and out Thurs... *Three*
Kings, Thomas-street.
- Gillingham*..... A. Clavey, once a week, day uncertain
White Lion, Thomas-street.
- Gloucester*..... John Ashmore, in Wed. and Sat. out
 Thurs. and Sun... *White Lion, Thomas-*
street.
-Thomas Gardner, in and out Wed. and
 Frid... *George, Castle-street.*
- Gosport*.....George Lye, out every day... *Bunch of*
Grapes, Thomas-street.

- Guernsey and all places in the *Isle of Wight*, goods are forwarded to, by George Lye, out every day.. *Bunch of Grapes, Thomas-street.*
- Grittleton..... Thomas Gardner, in Wed. and Frid...
George, Castle-street.
- Hallatrow..... James Okes, in and out once a week,
day uncertain.. *Three Queens, Thomas-street.*
- Hambrook..... J. Bennet, in Tues. and Frid. out Wed.
and Sat... *Lamb, Broad-mead.*
- Hampton..... Frost and Sheppard, in Wed. and Thurs.
White Lion, Thomas-street.
- Haselborough... T. Tytherleigh, in Tues. out Wed...
White Lion, Thomas-street.
- Henstridge..... W. Hix, in Mon. out Tues... *White Lion.*
Thomas-street.
- Hereford..... Thomas Gardner, in Wed. and Frid...
George, Castle-street.
- Hilsley..... John Davis, in and out Mon. and Thurs.
George, Castle-street.
- John Bennet, in Tues. and Frid. out Wed.
and Sat... *Lamb, Broad-mead.*
- Hindon..... George Lye, out every day.. *Bunch of*
Grapes, Thomas-street.
- Honiton..... E. and J. Single, in and out Thurs...
White Lion, Thomas-street.
- Horsley..... Frost and Sheppard, in Wed. out Thurs.
White-Lion, Thomas-street.
- Charles Ferebee, in Mon. out Tues. morn:
6.. *Lamb, Broad-mead.*
- Thomas Gardner, in Wed. and Frid.
morn... *George, Castle-street.*
- Hullavington and places adjacent, goods are conveyed to,
by Oliver Calley, in and out Tues.
noon.. *George, Castle-street.*
- Hungerford..... Fromont and Holebrook, in and out Wed.
and Sat... *Warehouse, Broad-mead.*
- Jersey, Guernsey, and all places in the *Isle of Wight*, goods
are conveyed to, by George Lye, out
every day.. *Bunch of Grapes, Thomas-*
street. *Jersey*

- Isle of Wight*....Goods are conveyed to, by Osborne, in and out Tues. and Frid...*Three Kings, Thomas-street.*
- Ilminster*.....E. and J. Single, in and out Thurs...*White Lion, Thomas-street.*
- Iron-Aston*.....J. Bennet, in Tues. and Frid. out Wed. and Sat...*Lamb, Broadmead.*
- Isle of Purbeck*..Goods forwarded to all parts of, by W. Hix, in Mon. out Tues...*White Lion, Thomas-street.*
- Kilminster*.....James Okes, in and out once a-week, day uncertain...*Three Queens, Thomas-street.*
- Kingston-Seymour* Edward Jones, in and out Wed. and Sat...*Three Queens, Thomas-street.*
- Kingscot*.....Charles Ferebee, in Mon. out Tues. morn, 6...*Lamb, Broadmead.*
- Kingswood*.....J. Bennet, in Tues. and Frid. out Wed. and Sat...*Lamb, Broadmead.*
-J. Davis, in and out Mon. and Thurs...*George, Castle-street.*
- Langford*.....Wm. Crofs, in and out Wed. and Sat...*Red Lion, Redcliff-street.*
-Wm. Scull, in and out Wed. and Sat...*Queen's Head, Redcliff-street.*
- Laycock*.....J. Fennel, once a-week, day uncertain...*White Lion, Thomas-street.*
- Lidiard*.....Oliver Calley, in and out Tues. morn...*George, Castle-street.*
- Liverpool and all northern parts of England*, goods forwarded to, by John Ashmore, in Wed. and Sat. out Thurs. and Sund...*White Lion, Thomas-street.*
- London*.....Flying Waggon, Walter Wiltshire, out Wed. and Sat. noon...*Warehouse, Peter-street.*
-Slow Waggon, out Mon. Tues. Thurs. Frid. noon, in Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. morn...*Warehouse, Peter-street.*

London

- London**.....Flying Waggon, Carpenter, Parsons, and Co. out Wed. and Sat. noon, in Wed. and Sat. morn...*Warehouse, Old-market.*
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-Slow Waggon, Carpenter, Parsons, and Co. in and out every day...*Warehouse, Old-market.*
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-Flying Waggon, Fromont and Holebrook, in Wed. and Sat. morn. out Wed. and Sat. aftern. 4...*Fromont's Warehouse, Broadmead.*
- Luckington**.....Henry Holbrow, in Wed. and Thurs. morn...*George, Castle-street.*
- Lyme**.....J. Larkam, in and out Thurs...*Three Kings, Thomas-street.*
- Lymington**.....George Lye, out every day...*Bunch of Grapes, Thomas-street.*
- Lyncham**.....Oliver Calley, in and out Thurs. morn...*George, Castle-street.*
- Malmsbury**.....Henry Holbrow, in Wed. out Thurs. morn...*George, Castle-street.*
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-Henry Holbrow, in and out Tues...*Greyhound, Broadmead.*
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-Radclift, once a-week, day uncertain...*Swan, Maryport-street.*
- Manchester and all northern parts of England**, goods forwarded to, by John Ashmore, in Wed. and Sat. out Thurs. and Sun...*White Lion, Thomas-street.*
- Marlborough**.....Porter, in Tues. and Thurs. out Wed. and Frid...*Lamb, West-street.*
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-Fromont and Holebrook, in and out Wed. and Sat...*Fromont's Warehouse, Broadmead.*
- Marshfield**.....G. Yields, Tues. and Frid...*George, Castle-street.*
- Martock**.....S. Cornuck, in Wed. out Thurs...*White Lion, Thomas-street.*
- Melksham**.....Parsons, in and out Frid. and Mon...*White Lion, Thomas-street.*
- Melksham*

- Melksham** Fromont and Holebrook, in and out Wed.
and Sat. Fromont's Warehouse, Broad-
mead.
- Metcombe** A. Clavey, once a-week, day uncertain
. Fromont's Warehouse, Broadmead.
- Midsummer-Norton** J. Okes, in and out once a-week, day
uncertain. Three Queens, Thomas-street.
- Milverton** Williams and Bradniff, in and out Tues.
. Bear, Redcliff-street.
- Minchin-Hampton** Thomas Gardner, in Wed. and Frid.
morn. George, Castle-street.
- Nailsworth** Frost and Sheppard, in Wed. out Thurs.
. White Lion, Thomas-street.
- _____ Thomas Gardner, in Wed. and Frid.
morn. George, Castle-street.
- Nettleton** Oliver Calley, in and out Tues. morn.
. George, Castle-street.
- Newbury** _____ Porter, in Tues. Wed. and Thurs.
out Wed. Thurs. and Frid. Lamb,
West-street.
- Newport, Gloucestershire**, Charles Ferebee, in Mon. even. out
Tues. morn. 6. Lamb, Broadmead.
- Nore** Wm. Colefworthy, Tues. and Thurs. . .
. Bear, Redcliff-street.
- North-Curry** John Warner, in Thurs. out Frid. . . Red
Lion, Redcliff-street.
- North Nibley** John Bennet, in Tues. and Frid. out Wed.
and Sat. Lamb, Broadmead.
- Nymphfield** Charles Ferebee, in Mon. even. out Tues.
morn. 6. Lamb, Broadmead.
- Oakhill** _____ Ferris, once a-week, day uncertain
. Three Queens, Thomas-street.
- Oxford**, all parts of the county, Anthony Jewkes, in Wed.
out Thurs. morn. Lamb, West-street.
- Ozelworth** J. Bennet, in Tues. and Frid. out Wed.
and Sat. Lamb, Broadmead.
- Painswick** Thomas Gardner, in Wed. and Frid.
morn. George, Castle-street.
- Paulton** J. Okes, in and out every week, day
uncertain. Three Queens, Thomas-street.

Plymouth and all parts of the West, goods forwarded to,
by J. Webber, in Tues. out Wed...

Three Queens, Thomas-street.

..... Frost and Sheppard, in Wed. out Thurs.

White Lion, Thomas-street.

..... Wm. Prickman, in Tues. out Wed...

Bear, Redcliff-street.

Poole..... Ralph Davis, in and out every day,
(except Sun.).. *Bear, Redcliff-street.*

..... Robert Foot, out Mon... *Bell, Thomas-st.*

..... Goods forwarded to, by Wm. Hix, in
Mon. out Tues.. *White Lion, Thomas-*
street.

..... George Lye, out every day... *Bunch of*
Grapes, Thomas-street.

Portsmouth.... George Lye, out every day.. *Bunch of*
Grapes, Thomas-street.

..... Osborne, in and out Tues. and Frid.

Three Kings, Thomas-street.

Purton..... Oliver Calley, in and out Tues morn...

George, Castle-street.

Queen-Camel.. E. and J. Single, in and out Thurs.. *White*
Lion, Thomas-street.

Rangworthy J. Benner, in Tues. and Frid. out Wed.
and Sat... *Lamb, Broadmead.*

Redbridge..... George Lye, out every day.. *Bunch of*
Grapes, Thomas-street.

Ringwood..... Ditto

Romsey..... Ditto

Salisbury..... Ditto

..... Osborne, in and out Tues. and Frid.

Three Kings, Thomas-street.

Shaftesbury A. Clavey, once a-week, day uncertain..
White Lion, Thomas-street.

..... Robert Foot, out Mon... *Bell, Thomas-*
street.

..... George Lye, out every day.. *Bunch of*
Grapes, Thomas-street.

..... Goods conveyed to, by Corn. Cutler, in
and out every day.. *Three Queens, Tho-*
mas-street. *Sherborne*

- Sherborne* W. Hix, in Mon. out Tuesf... *White Lion,*
Thomas-street.
- Christ. Field, in and out Mon... *Saracen's*
Head, Temple-gate.
- John Beale, in Tuesf, out Wed... *Bell,*
Thomas-street.
- Shepton-Mallet* .. John Webb, in Tuesf. and Frid. out Wed.
 and Sat... *Three Kings, Thomas-street.*
- James Webber, in Tuesf. and Frid. out
 Mon. and Thursf... *Three Queens, Tho-*
mas-street.
- Sherston* Henry Holbrow, in Wed. out Thursf...
George, Castle-street.
- Sodbury*..... John Ball, in and out Wed. and Sat...
George, Castle-street.
- Thomas Gardner, in Wed. and Frid...
George, Castle-street.
- Adlam, Mon. Wed. and Sat... *Swan,*
Maryport-street.
- Somerton* T. Tytherleigh, in Tuesf. out Wed...
White Lion, Thomas-street.
- S. Cornuck, in Wed. out Thursf... *White*
Lion, Thomas-street.
- J. Laikam, in and out Thursf... *Three*
Kings, Thomas-street.
- Southampton*.... George Lye, out every day... *Bunch of*
Grapes, Thomas-street.
- South Petherton*.. S. Cornuck, in Wed. out Thursf... *White*
Lion, Thomas-street.
- Stalbridge* W. Hix, in Mon. out Tuesf... *White Lion,*
Thomas-street.
- Stapleton* J. Bennet, in Tuesf. and Frid. out Wed.
 and Sat... *Lamb, Broadmead.*
- Stinchcombe* Charles Ferebee, in Mon. even. out
 Tuesf. morn. 6... *Lamb, Broadmead.*
- Stockbridge* George Lye, out every day... *Bunch of*
Grapes, Thomas-street.
- Stone*..... Charles Ferebee, in Mon. even. out
 Tuesf. morn. 6... *Lamb, Broadmead.*
- Stonehouse*..... Thomas Gardner, in Wed. and Frid...
George, Castle-street. *Stroud*

Stroud Thomas Gardner, in Wed. and Frid...
George, Castle-street.
 _____ Baker, Tues. and Frid...*Swan,*
Maryport-street.
Stoke-lane A. Clavey, once a-week, day uncertain
White Lion, Thomas-street.
Sturminster W. Hix, in Mon. out Tues. *White-Lion,*
Thomas-street.
Sutton J. Gingell, in and out Frid...*George,*
Castle-street.
 _____ Oliver Calley, in and out Tues. morn...
George, Castle-street.
Swanage George Lye, out every day.. *Bunch of*
Grapes, Thomas-street.
Taunton Carpenter, Parsons, and Co. Wed. and
 Sun... *Warehouse, Old-market.*
 _____ Frost and Sheppard, in Mon. out Tues.
White Lion, Thomas-street.
 _____ James Parsons, in Tues. and Thurs. out
 Wed. and Frid... *Bell, Thomas-street.*
 _____ Thomas Webber, in Tues. out Wed...
Three Queens, Thomas-street.
 _____ W. Prickman, in Tues. out Wed... *Bear,*
Redcliff-street.
 _____ Tamlyn, in Mon. and Thurs. out
 Tues. and Frid... *Bear, Redcliff-street.*
Temple-Cloud .. J. Okes, in and out every week, day un-
 certain.. *Three Queens, Thomas-street.*
Tetbury Thomas Gardner, in Wed. and Frid.
 morn... *George, Castle-street.*
 _____ Price, in Tues. and Frid. out Wed.
 and Sat... *Greyhound, Broadmead.*
Tewkesbury J. Ashmore, in Wed. and Sat. out Thurs.
 and Sun... *White Lion, Thomas-street.*
Thornbury , in and out Wed. and Sat...
Lamb, Broadmead.
 _____ Allen, Tues. and Frid... *Swan, Mary-*
port-street.
Thatcham Fromont and Holebrook, in and out
 Wed. and Sat... *Fromont's Warehouse,*
Broadmead. *Titchfield*

- Titchfield* George Lye, out every day.. *Bunch of Grapes, Thomas-street.*
- Tiverton* W. Prickman, in Tuesf. out Wed... *Bear, Redcliff-street.*
- Totton* George Lye, out every day.. *Bunch of Grapes, Thomas-street.*
- Tortworth* J. Bennet, in Tuesf. and Frid. out Wed. and Sat... *Lamb, Broadmead.*
- Trowbridge* J. Parsons, in and out Thursf. and Sat... *White Lion, Thomas-street.*
- Gadley, in and out Tuesf. and Frid. *Crab's Well, Temple-street.*
- Uley* Charles Ferebee, in Mon. even. out Tuesf. morn. 6.. *Lamb, Broadmead,*
 ☞ Also a one-horse chaise, for speedy conveyance of passengers and light goods, out Mon. even... *Lamb, Broadmead.*
- Wales*, all parts, north and south, goods forwarded to, by Thomas Gardner, in Wed. and Frid. morn... *George, Castle-street.*
- Wareham* Goods forwarded to, by W. Hix, in Mon. out Tuesf... *White Lion, Thomas-street.*
- George Lye, out every day.. *Bunch of Grapes, Thomas-street.*
- Warminster* Ditto
- Osborne, in and out Tuesf. and Frid. *Three Kings, Thomas-street.*
- Wellington* Frost and Sheppard, in Mon. out Tuesf. *White Lion, Thomas-street.*
- James Parsons, in Tuesf. and Thursf. out Wed. and Frid... *Bell, Thomas-street.*
- W. Prickman, in Tuesf. out Wed... *Bear, Redcliff-street.*
- A cart, in and out Frid... *Bear, Redcliff-street.*
- Wells* J. Fuller, in Mon. and Thursf. out Tuesf. and Frid... *White Lion, Thomas street.*
- Westcott, in Mon. and Thursf. out Tuesf. and Frid... *Three Kings, Thomas-street.*

- Welton* J. Okes, in and out every week, day uncertain.. *Three Queens, Thomas-street.*
Westbury, Wilts. S. House, once or twice a-week, day uncertain.. *White Lion, Thomas-street.*
Westown E. Jones, in and out Wed. and Sat... *Three Queens, Thomas-street.*
West of England.. Goods forwarded to all parts of, by Tho. Webber, in Tues. out Wed... *Three Queens, Thomas-street.*
 _____.. W. Prickman, in Tues. out Wed... *Bear, Redcliff-street.*
Weymouth..... John Beale, in Tues. out Wed... *Bell, Thomas-street.*
 _____.. George Lye, out every day.. *Bunch of Grapes, Thomas-street.*
Wimbourne Ditto
 _____.. Robert Foot, out Mon... *Bell, Thomas-street.*
 _____.. Ralph Davis, in and out every day, (except Sun.).. *Bear, Redcliff-street.*
Wincanton..... Slade, in Mon. out Tues... *Three Kings, Thomas-street.*
 _____.. W. Hix, in Mon. out Tues... *White Lion, Thomas-street.*
Winchester..... George Lye, out every day.. *Bunch of Grapes, Thomas-street.*
Wickham Ditto
Wickware J. Davies, in and out Mon. and Thurs... *George, Castle-street.*
 _____.. Rugg, twice a-week, day uncertain... *Greyhound, Broadmead.*
Wiveliscombe... Williams and Bradnish, in and out Tues... *Bear, Redcliff-street.*
Winscombe..... Hemmings, days uncertain.. *Angel, Redcliff-Pit.*
Winterbourne... J. Bennet, in Tues. and Frid. out Wed. and Sat... *Lamb, Broadmead.*
Wythycombe Milton, in Thurs. out Frid... *Bear, Redcliff-street.*

Wrington

- Wrington* Robert Newton, in and out Wed. and Sat... *Queen's Head, Redcliff-street.*
Worcester J. Ashmore, in Wed. and Sat. out Thurs. and Sun... *White Lion, Thomas-street.*
 Thomas Gardner, in Wed. and Frid. morn... *George, Castle street.*
Woodchester, and all parts adjacent, Ditto
 Frost and Sheppard... *George, Castle-street.*
Worle John Woodruff, in and out Wed. and Sat... *Three Queens, Thomas-street.*
Wortley John Davis, in and out Mon. and Thurs. ... *George, Castle-street.*
 J. Bennet, in Tues. and Frid. out Wed. and Sat... *Lamb, Broadmead.*
Wotton-under-Edge, Ditto
 John Davis, in and out Mon. and Thurs. *George, Castle-street.*
Wotton-Basset... Oliver Calley, in and out Tues. morn... *George, Castle-street.*
Yatton E. Jones, in and out Wed. and Sat... *Three Queens, Thomas-street.*
Yeovil E. and J. Single, in and out Thurs... *White Lion, Thomas-street.*
 W. Simmons, in Wed. out Thurs... *Bear, Redcliff-street.*
 , in Tues. out Wed... *Bear, Redcliff-street.*

Trading and Coasting VESSELS to and from BRISTOL.

IRISH TRADERS.—Constant.

- Cork* *Hibernia, Hall; Penelope, Barry; Elizabeth, Copplestone; Lady Fitzgerrald, Crosby; Adventure, Knight; Providence, Blackford; Prince of Wales, Watkins; Sophia, Weeks.*

T

Dublin

Dublin..... *Flora, Hodgson; Warren, Hodgson; Mary, Jones; Draper, Gardner; Bristol, Churnside.*

Waterford..... *Thomas and Mary, Casey; Helen, Keefe; Happy Return, Redmond.*

☞ For freight, &c. apply to *D. Fisher, Broker, No. 39, Broad-Quay.*

N. B. At present there are no constant traders for *Limerick, Galway, Ross, Wexford, Dundalk, Newry, Drogheda, Londonderry, or Belfast.*

CONSTANT COASTERS.

Aberthaw..... *Barry Castle, Biss; Sprightly, Banks; in and out every Spring; at the 1st Ladder, Bristol Back.*

Barnstable..... *Active, Day; Dispatch, Eastway; Liberty, Wit-trow; Sprightly, Le-worthy; Some of these in and out every Spring.*

Biddiford..... *Thomas, Heay; Polly, May; ———, Cornish; Ditto.*

Boscastle..... *Sally, Moyes; Elizabeth, Bond; in and out every month.*

Bude..... *Blessing, Bond; Peggy, Burrows; ditto.*

Cardigan..... *Speedwell, Davis; 4th Slip, Bristol Back.*

Cardiff..... *Cardiff Castle, Walters; Friends, Evans; Lady Cardiff, Jones; Venus, Jeffries; in and out every Spring; 2d Ladder, Bristol Back.*

Caermarthen.... *Caermarthen Packet, Phillips; Emlyn, Mills; Speedwell, Jones; Providence, James; Constant Trader, Sheppard; Mayflower, Meredith. Some of these in and out every week. 1st Slip, Bristol Back.*

At the 1st Slip; below the Drawbridge, on the Quay.

Chester

- Chester* Nancy, Morris; Peter, Jones; ———, Butterfield; in and out every month. Little Slip, at the Quay.
- Dartmouth and Exeter*, Royal George. Owen; in and out once a month. Little Slip, at the Quay.
- Falmouth* Hopewell, Rosewell; Industry, Stevens; Sisters, Nash; Speedwell, Dennis; some of these in and out every spring. Dial Slip, at the Quay.
- Fowey* Friendship, Davis; the Sisters, and the Bacchus, Butterfield; in and out once a month. Broad Slip at the Quay.
- Greenock* Sisters, Law; uncertain. Near the Drawbridge, Quay.
- Hartland* Recovery, Saunders; each of the Bristol Fairs, othertimes uncertain. 1st Slip below the Drawbridge, Quay.
- Lancaster* Hannah, Moss; uncertain. Little Slip, Quay.
- Liverpool* Bristol, Prust; Liverpool, Jose; Mayflower, Yeo; some in and out every month. Crane No. 1, Quay.
- London* Daniel, Powell; Chard, Honywell; Partridge, Burrowdale; Pollard, Farquharson; Mervin, Farman; some of these in and out every month. Cranes No. 3, and 4, Quay.
- Laugharn* Hazard, Allen; Rodney, Davis; in and out once a month. 1st Slip, Bristol Back.
- Milford and Haverfordwest*, Milford, Crunn; Haverfordwest, Jackson; Liberty, Whittow; some of these in and out every spring. 1st Slip, Bristol Back.
- Minehead* Unity, Atwill; Nancy, Jenkins; in and out every spring. 5th Slip, Bristol Back.
- Neath* Neath Trader, Walters; in and out once a month. 4th Slip, Bristol Back.

- Newton*.....Nancy and Speedy, *Lewis*; in and out once a month. 1st Ladder, *Bristol Back*.
- Padstow* Patsey, *Peters*; John and Mary, *Vivan*; Friendship, *Richards*; in and out once a month. Broad Slip, *Quay*.
- Pembroke*.....Sufanna, *Jenkins*; in and out once a month. 1st Slip, *Bristol Back*.
- Penzance*.....Friends Goodwill, *Clark*; Three Brothers, *Widge*; in and out once a month. Broad Slip, *Quay*.
- Plymouth*.....Rover, *Lowman*; Dove, *Cooper*; Unity, *Cooper*; Hope, *Pynsent*; Lamb, *Hall*; Jacob, *Hewetson*; some in and out every spring. Broad and Dial Slips, *Quay*.
- Poole, Portsmouth, and Southampton*, } Cams Delight, *Oliver*; Elizabeth, *Morris*; in and out once a month. Broad Slip, *Quay*.
- Porlock*.....Two Sisters, *Perkins*; Fanny, *Moore*; each *Bristol Fair*, other times uncertain. 6th Slip, *Bristol Back*.
- St. Ives and Hayle*, John and Betsey, *Cundy*; Hayle Trader, *Cundy*; Bristol Trader, *Rowe*; in and out once a month. Broad Slip, *Quay*.
- Swansea*.....Sisters, *Nichols*; Phoenix, *Dimond*, in and out every spring. 4th Slip, *Bristol Back*.
- Tenby*.....Blessing, *Wickland*; Endeavour, *Griffith*; in and out once a month. 1st Ladder, *Bristol Back*.
- Watchet* .. Friends Increase, *Jenkins*; Prosper, *Jenkins*; Social Friends, *Hole*; in and out every spring. 5th Slip, *Bristol Back*.

SEVERN TROWS.

- In and out every Spring....Head of the *Quay*.
- Bewdley*.....Hopewell, *Steward*; Industry, *Taylor*; Hopewell, *Tyler*; John, *Edwards*, } Carries to *Stourport* and all places in the North. *Bridgnorth*


- | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| <i>Bridgnorth</i> | Neptune, <i>Beard</i> ; Bri- | } Carries to <i>Stour-</i>
<i>port</i> and all
places in the
North. |
| | tannia, <i>Bush</i> . | |
| <i>Frampton</i> | Friendship, <i>Hopkins</i> . | |
| <i>Glocester</i> | Betty, <i>Wakefield</i> ; John, <i>Wakefield</i> ; Jane,
<i>Jones</i> ; carries to <i>Glocester</i> , <i>Salop</i> , &c. | |
| <i>Newnham</i> | Friendship, <i>Adams</i> . | |
| <i>Stroud</i> | Stroud Galley, <i>Gaisbrook</i> ; carries to
<i>Stroud</i> , <i>Oxford</i> , and <i>London</i> . | |
| <i>Tewkesbury</i> | Edward, <i>Miller</i> ; carries to <i>Tewkesbury</i> ,
<i>Evesham</i> , and all places in the North. | |
| <i>Upton</i> | Charlotte, <i>Ricketts</i> ; Molly, <i>Pomfrey</i> ;
carries to <i>Upton</i> , <i>Ledbury</i> , &c. | |
| <i>Worcester</i> | Ark, <i>Basset</i> ; Neptune, <i>Beard</i> ; Prosper,
<i>Radford</i> ; Endeavour, <i>Gardner</i> ; Mol-
ly, <i>Pugh</i> ; Sisters, <i>Pearce</i> ; carries to
<i>Worcester</i> , <i>Stourport</i> , and all places in
the North. | |


WYE TROWS, in and out every Spring,
Market-Houses, *Bristol Back*.

- Abbey Tintern & Brockwar*, The Abbey, *Maxley* ; *Wilton*,
Pritchard ; Antelope, *Morris*.
- Hereford* Hereford, and John and Mary, *Sinar* ;
- Monmouth* Endeavour, *Hughes* ; *Monmouth*, *Dib-*
den.

MARKET BOATS, in and out every Week.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| <i>Caerleon</i> | The Caerleon Boat, <i>Get-</i>
<i>hin</i> ; in Wed. out
Thursf. | } At the 2d Slip,
<i>Bristol Back</i> . |
| <i>Chepstow</i> | The Chepstow Boat,
<i>Jane</i> ; in Tuesf. out
Wed. | |
| <i>Newport</i> | The Moderator, <i>Jones</i> ;
in Wed. out Thursf. | |
| — | The Tredegar, <i>Waters</i> ;
in Wed. out Thursf. | |

 Barges

 Barges for conveyance of goods to and from
Bath twice a week constantly....*Market-
House, on the Back, Bath Barge, and Queen's
Head, Queen-street.*

HOLIDAYS observed at the CUSTOM- HOUSE, BRISTOL.

January 1, 6, 18, 25, 30*.	July 25.
February 2, 24.	August 1*, 12*, 24.
March 25,	September 21, 22*, 29.
April 23, 25.	October 18, 25, 26*, 28.
May 1, 19*, 29*.	November 1, 4, 5*, 30.
June 4*, 11, 24, 29.	December 21, 25, 26, 27, 28

Those days marked thus * if they happen on a Sunday
are kept on Monday.

Besides which, the under-mentioned HOLIDAYS are kept
on the Days they respectively happen.

Ash Wednesday—Good Friday—Monday, Tuesday,
and Wednesday in Easter Week—Holy Thursday—
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in Whitsun-
Week.

Regulation of the POSTS at BRISTOL.

London..... Goes out every afternoon (except Saturday)
at 4 o'clock.—Arrives every morning,
(except Monday) about noon.

Bath..... Goes out every morning at 7, and arrives
about 9 or 10 in the evening.

Exeter & Westward, Goes out every morning between 9 and
and 10, and arrives every evening be-
tween 5 and 7.

Birmingham, &c. } Goes out every evening at 7, and arrives
Northward. } every morning between 7 & 9.

Portsmouth, Chi- } Goes out every morning at 7, and ar-
chester, Salisbury, } rives every evening between 9 and
&c. } 11.

Cirencester,

Cirencester, Oxford, &c. Goes out every morning at 8, and arrives every evening about 6 or 7.

Milford Haven and South Wales } Goes out and arrives every day about noon.

The *Irish Mail* is made up every day except Monday, and letters from *Ireland* may be expected to arrive every day about noon, except Monday.

Foreign Letters dispatched from *Bristol* twice a week or oftener.

Letters from all Parts, may be put into the Post-Office at any time, but should be delivered at least half an hour before the Mail is made up.

PENNY POST OFFICE settled and established by his Majesty's Post Master General the 3d July, 1793; and offices are opened for the receipt of letters and packets, (not exceeding four ounces weight) from Seven in the morning till Nine at night, at the following places, viz.

Mr. COOPER's, Grocer, corner of *Park-street, College-Green.*

Mr. TUSTIN's, Grocer, *St. Michael's hill.*

Mr. BROWN's, Tailor and Habit-maker, No. 5, near the *Lamb, Broad-mead.*

Miss JEFFERY's, Milliner, *Old-market.*

Mrs. JONES's, Grocer, *Thomas-street.*

The NEW INN, *Dowry-square, Hotwells.*

And CLIFTON HOTEL, at *Clifton.*

And also at the principal POST OFFICE, near the *Exchange*, from whence deliveries will be made to all parts of the city and suburbs, (including the *Hotwells* and *Clifton*) three times a day, viz. Half past Eight in the morning, Twelve at noon, and Half past Five in the afternoon; before which time letters should be put into the above offices, in order to be sent by the earliest conveyance;—for which One Penny will be charged in the city, and Two-pence for the suburbs, and places within the limits of the penny post delivery.

Letters

Letters intended for the general post for *London and all parts of the kingdom*, may, on payment of one penny with them, be put into any of the receiving houses, from whence they will be conveyed to the principal office at the proper times, to be forwarded by the several posts in due course.—The postage also both on foreign and inland paid letters, will be received at those places, the same as at the principal office.

Letter carriers will be dispatched regularly every day (Sundays excepted) with the letters to and from *Durdham-Down, Stoke, Westbury, Henbury, Shirehampton, and Pill; to Stapleton, Frenchay, Downend, Hambrook, and Winterburn; and also to Brislington and Keynsham, and to other places.*



DIRECTIONS for TRAVELLERS, &c. *when to pass the SEVERN between ENGLAND and WALES.*

At Aust (or the Old Passage) it is about two miles over to Beachley, in the parish of Tidenham, Gloucestershire. This is the direct way to Newent, Newnham, and all the Forest of Dean, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, and the upper part of Monmouthshire.

At the New Passage, it is about three miles over at high water to Port Skewith, near St. Pierre, in Monmouthshire. This is the direct way to Cardiff, Caerleon, Pontypool, and most part of South Wales.

As the crossing at either of the above Passages depends on the Winds, it is necessary to observe, that they distinguish but two Winds for passing, viz. Winds below, and Winds above.

Winds below, are when it blows up the river Southerly or Westerly. With these you may pass during the ebb or going out of the tide, which is seven hours.

Winds

Winds above, are when it blows down the river North-erly or Easterly: with these there is five hours passing, on the flood or coming in of the tide. When the Wind is S. E. or N. W. it is directly across the river, therefore you must be at the Passage where you intend to cross, an hour before high water, as they can only go over then, and that but once, there being no passage during the flood or ebb.

By finding the Moon's age in the following table, you may know at what hours to pass every day in the year:

Time of passing Wind above.			Time of passing Wind below.		
Moon's age.			Moon's age.		
Days.	H. M.	H. M.	Days.	H. M.	H. M.
1 or 16 from 2 to 7			1 or 16 from 7 to 2		
2..17	2 48..	7 48	2..17	7 48..	2 48
3..18	3 36..	8 36	3..18	8 36..	3 36
4..19	4 24..	9 24	4..19	9 24..	4 24
5..20	5 12..	10 12	5..20	10 12..	5 12
6..21	6	11 ..	6..21	11	6 ..
7..22	6 48..	11 48	7..22	11 48..	6 48
8..23	7 36..	12 36	8..23	12 36..	7 36
9..24	8 24..	1 24	9..24	1 24..	8 24
10..25	9 12..	2 12	10..25	2 12..	9 12
11..26	10	3 ..	11..26	3	10 ..
12..27	10 48..	3 48	12..27	3 48..	10 48
13..28	11 56..	4 56	13..28	4 56..	11 56
14..29	12 24..	5 24	14..29	5 24..	12 24
15..30	1 12..	6 12	15..30	6 12..	1 12

For example, if the Moon be one or sixteen Days old (which is the day of the change or full) the Wind above, you may pass from two to seven; Wind below from seven to two. If the Moon be eight or twenty-three days old, the Wind above, you may pass from 36 minutes after seven to 36 minutes after twelve. Wind below, from 36 minutes after twelve to 36 minutes after seven.

The difference of passing at Aust and the New Passage, varies about an hour; Tide coming in, Wind above, New Passage is an hour sooner than Aust; Tide going out Wind below, Aust is an hour sooner than New.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

A four wheel carriage 10s. two wheel ditto 5s. Man and Horse 1s. Horse alone 8d. Foot Passenger 6d. Cattle per head 6d. Sheep or Pigs per score 2s. 6d.

N. B. A small boat hired on purpose to cross over is 5s. exclusive of passage.

NEWS-PAPERS *published in* BRISTOL.

MONDAY MORNING.

The *Bristol Mercury* and *Universal Advertiser*; printed by Bulgin and Rosser, Broad-street.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The *Bristol Gazette* and *Public Advertiser*; printed by William Pine, Wine-street.


SATURDAYS.

According to priority of Establishment.

Sarah Farley's Bristol Journal; printed by Wm. Routh, Bridge-street.

Felix Farley's Bristol Journal; printed by John Rudhall, Small-street.

Bonner and Middleton's Bristol Journal; printed by Samuel Bonner, Castle-green.

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 Occurrences since the preceding pages were printed, which the Reader is desired to notice.

Page

- 24 At the conclusion of the several places of worship add—a Temple for the Society of the Hon. EMANUEL SWEDENBORG, commonly styled Members of the *New Jerusalem*.
- 29 After *Christopher Wilson*, (late Bishop of *Bristol*, deceased) add—1792...35. *Doctor Spencer Madan*, Prebendary of *Peterborough*, Rector of *West-Halton*, and Vicar of *Haxay*, *Lincolnshire*, who is the present Lord Bishop of this diocese.
- 73 At the conclusion of the middle paragraph add—amongst the medical advantages at the *Hotwells*, must be mentioned the extensive apparatus constructed by *Dr. Beddoes*, for infusing into the lungs of sick persons, factitious air of any degree of purity that may be required.—This attempt to reach the source of consumptive and asthmatic diseases, will, it is hoped for the benefit of mankind be attended with success.
- 113 Common Council of *Bristol*, after *Charles Young, Esq.* add—*John Page, Esq.*—there being now only two vacancies.
- 138 In continuation of the *Irish Traders*, after *Waterford* add—*Young-hall*....*Mary, Glascott*; *Providence Packet, Blackmore*; sails every fortnight, if wind and weather permit.

FINIS.

